PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,836—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.
BOMBAY AGENT :—
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4256	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4256	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May.

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
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E. BACHRACH,
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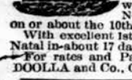
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Oct., 21, 1896.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.



S. S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,248 tons, will ARRIVE BOMBAY, about the 5th Nov., and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 10th or 12th.
With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.
For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA AB DOOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Moholla, Crawford Market

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
LOCKSLEY HALL..	4,000	400	12th Nov. 1896.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being one of the most comfortably fitted in all respects. Carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600		Marseilles, Rs. 550.	
II do.	do.	do.	" 350 do. " 300.

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Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4233	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porobunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about 5th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Under signed.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

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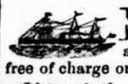
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



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S.S. SINGAPORE.....12th Nov. 1896

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Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone, Circle Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
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TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
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ARE NOW ON SALE AT
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THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.
An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

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Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid ; will be found most satisfactory in its action ; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

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ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

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A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

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Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
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Little Devils do.	50	do.	..... "	3	0
Club Londres do.	100	do.	..... "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100		..... "	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		..... "	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100		..... "	4	8
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Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, V. C. W., Ranaghat, Bengal.

ESTATE OF PESTONJI BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late PESTONJI BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, who died at Bombay, on the 3rd May, 1896, having duly made his last Will and Testament which was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by Jamshedjee Pestonji Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy and Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, the Executors appointed in the said will, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date, to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, after which date the said Executors will proceed to administer the assets of the said Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Executors' Solicitors, High Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th November for the purchase of any number out of 48 different descriptions of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 1,330 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where it may be inspected.

Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1896, for the purchase of 60 lots of Machinery, Tools, Weighbridges and Railway Material, and which are now ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.

Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED for the Love Grove Sewage Pumping Station, a first-class Certificated ENGINEER, from the 1st December, 1896. Applicants with previous experience in Pumping Machinery and a thorough knowledge of practical fitting will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250 with quarters. Applications to be made to the Undersigned, on or before the 25th November, 1896.

JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd November, 1896.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 536 of 1896.

In the Matter of NUR MAHOMED ESMAIL, an Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the joint Petition of MANGU MAL JESASING and TEKCHAND HIRANAND HAJI SULEMAN HABIB and DINSHA PESTONJI BATHA, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning creditors Teokchand Hiranand Haji Suleman Habib and Dinsha Pestonji Batha was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Nur Mahomed Esmail has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the Form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this Second day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of November, 1896.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

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FINEST OLD

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Most Popular Whisky in India

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak wood household furniture, plate dware, crockery and glassware, harmonium by Rose and Co., Brussels' carpets, pictures, electric bells, table ornaments, windproof lamps, cabinet and wall brackets by Winbridge, etc., the property of Dr. M. L. JELAVITZ, left Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction at "Pali Cottage," Pali Hill, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany brass framed cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., strong and light victoria, books, large model steam pipe, Singer's hand-sewing machine, one Lancaster's plate camera with stand, one rapid rectilinear lense, 1 Lancaster's special wide made lense, one lannscape lense, double dark slides, English-cane furniture, Hinks' lamps, China matting, oil carpet, a collection of Poona roses and Burmese orchids, and other plants, etc., the property of W. MORRIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER AT COLABA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., at Nicol Mills Godown, Colaba, behind the Grant Buildings, on account and risk of the Insurance offices concerned

A large quantity of pressed bales of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B, B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, canvas pipes and belting, iron chain, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, bolts and nuts, drilling machine, portable steam fire-engine, India-rubber scrap, lamps, pumps, brass tubes, turntables, iron tyres, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which, the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. R. STORES, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place a lot of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks, hoops, packing cases, telegraph earthen and glass jars, white and brown insulators and cast iron pipes, brackets, zinc straps, conch screws, broken lamps, zinc sheets, oil casks, old rubbish, pieces of leather cuttings, W. I. pipes, old files, kerosine-oil tins, iron drums, paint cases, American clocks, iron rivets, iron scrap, old screw augers, monkey wrenches, cast iron barrow wheels, leather hose pipes, old tarpaulins, iron tank, horse hair, scales and weights, measuring tape, old records, slab slates, standard brass weights, &c., &c.

Also on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P Railway Victoria Terminus—

Old waggon bodies in 7 lots.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

The property of H. FORDE, Esq., consisting of cloth press, glass door almyra, single iron cots, folding canvas cots, bentwood and rattan chairs, lamps, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 C. B. grey Arab pony, 13-2, quiet in harness, very good hack.

1 strong bay waler mare, 13 hands, 5 years, goes in single and double harness, quiet and hard working.

1 strong reilly cart, in good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!!SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 2,75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein.
Germany.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th proximo, these days being Public Holidays under the "NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th October, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 5th November for DIWALI (Hindu) HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RAGUNATH RAMCHANDRA, has contracted TO SELL the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule herinunder written. Any person or persons having any claim against or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she or they will be precluded from making the same, and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim which will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One thousand two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts whereof ten goonthas are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under survey No. 316 Pote Nos. 1-2-3-4 and 5 and now under survey No. 1 Pote No. 5 and one hundred and seventy-five square yards under survey No. 313 Pote Nos. 1 and 2, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. 173, all which premises are situate in the village of Bandora in the Taluka of Salsette in the Zilla or District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Thana Salsette, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Satin, known by the name of Khusaru Lodge, on or towards the West and North by the Public Road leading to Bandora Hill, and on or towards the South by the property of Tookaram Totia, land which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ragoonath Ramchandra.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

THE TREVOR FAIR AT JODHPUR.

THE HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held in the same MAIDAN which lies between MUNDORE and BALSAMAND which was selected last year, as it is sufficiently extensive and airy and has sufficient water near it.

I. The date of the Fair last year was somewhat inconvenient, hence it has been proposed to hold it during Christmas week.

The Fair will last for six days commencing from Pos budh 6 (the 25th December) and ending on Pos budh 12 corresponding with 31st December 1896 (both days inclusive).

II. The tentative concessions granted last year to encourage it will continue:—

(1.) A Committee will be appointed with a President at its head, according to whose advice the arrangements will be made by the Committee for the general management of the Fair.

(2.) No animal is to be bought or sold without payment of money.

(3.) No such person or persons will be entitled to any prize for the horse or mares bought or sold in the Fair which he or they might have received as a gift from His Highness the Maharaja or from the Musahib-Ala.

It is hereby notified that persons desirous to attend the Fair should come to Jodhpur on the 23th December, 1896, corresponding with Pos budh 6, and if they stand in need of any help they may address the Managing Committee, which will make the necessary arrangements.

THE JODHPUR POLO TOURNAMENT.
STEWARDS.

Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., A.-D.-C. to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Captain A. B. Mayne.
Maharaj Zalim Singhji.
Thakur Hari Singhji.
Thakur Dhokul Singhji.

The Tournament will be held at Jodhpur, and will commence on the 25th December, 1896. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off within the week.

The Tournament will be held under the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above, the Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India.

There is no restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

As regards membership the attention of Honorary Secretaries of Polo Clubs is specially drawn to the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

No Entrance fee will be charged.

The Jodhpur Cup worth Rs. 1,000, will be presented by the Durbar to the winner of the final game, while a Cup worth Rs. 500, will be awarded to the other team in the final game.

Arrangements have been made with the Jodhpur Railway, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel First-class at Second-class fares, or Second-class at Third-class fares, and special rates will be charged for their ponies. Similar concessions are being requested from other Rail ay Companies.

As the Manager of the Jodhpur Railway requires a certificate, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform as early as possible (a) how many ponies his team intends to bring (b) when the ponies will start for Jodhpur (c) when his team will start for Jodhpur.

THE JODHPUR CHAMPION PIG-STICKING CUP.

The Jodhpur Champion Pig-sticking Cup will be competed every morning in the week in which the Polo Tournament is to be played off.

The Cup worth Rs. 500, will be awarded to the player who comes 1st, while a Cup worth Rs. 250, will be presented to one who stands second in the final the.

The Cup will be awarded under the rules of the Gujrat Pig-Sticking cup regulations.

There will be no restriction as to underhand or overhand spearing.

There will be no restriction as to horse, whether it be English, Waler, Arab, or Country-bred, or of full measurement, or a galloway or a pony.

No Entrance fee will be charged.

Similar arrangements for the players of the Pig-Sticking Cup and their ponies will be made as for the teams competing for the Jodhpur Polo Tournament Cup.

Teams coming to Jodhpur to compete for these cups will be entertained as Durbar's guests during their stay, and grass and gram will be supplied to their ponies free of cost.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Honorary Secretary, Polo Gymkhana, Jodhpur. Entries for Jodhpur Polo Tournament and Pig-Sticking Cup will close on 1st December, 1896.

Gentlemen who are prevented from attending the meeting after entering will kindly inform the Honorary Secretary.

It will afford great pleasure to the Durbar if gentlemen who have taste for such sports will kindly take the trouble of coming to Jodhpur to compete.

(Sd.) PRATAP SINGH,
Lieut.-Col., K.C.S.I.,
Musahib-Ala, Raj Marwar.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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UNEQUALLED FOR STYLE, WEAR, FIT.

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A BOON TO WOMEN.

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HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	4,500,000 =	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	4,130,030 =	,, 8,260,060

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. (10 pr. c.)	1,340
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld., Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10, t. c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	100	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	52
Anrangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,050	dvdRs.40	765
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,030
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	845
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,030
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,020
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	560
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	725
Hingwaghai Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	660
Rope Mills	1,000	500	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,150
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	480
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	660
Jam Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jam Mfg. Co	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jam Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	900
Jumbo Mills Co., Ld	843	1,900	1,900	20	500
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	730
Khanna um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Lancashire	2,800	100	103	dvdRs.10	260xd
Leopold	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lord Reay Mfg					
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	975xd
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,200
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)					
Manockjee Petit	4,000	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,320
Morarji Gocul das	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	140
Mysore S & M Co Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,250
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	5,725	625	625	dvdRs6	380
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,200
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs8	840
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,200
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,080
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,540
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	900
Southern Mahratta	1,200	500	500	15	130
Standard Mills Co.	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs20	490
Swadeshi Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Seasoon and Alliance	1,000	90	500	dvdRs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	500
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	525
Venkatachuker Lukhmishankar C Mill Co Ld	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	558	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	840
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba		1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	365
East India	500	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	160
Fort	150	9,500	500	25-8-0	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	325
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	52	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	82½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M	1,000	250	li	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	137
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	680
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	650
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	15	230
Vakeel		1,000	10	dvdRs6	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld		1,000	100	...	11
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	57
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,655
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	180
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	200	25	20	1,055
Thacker & Co.,	1,500	100	100	135	147
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs11	3½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock		£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.		£ 18		o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		375
The Tapti Valley	28,000	500	50		7½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26-3
Gold Leaf	,,	26-4 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-12 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-14 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-2
Bombay bar Gold	,,	25-11
Sovereigns	,,	16-14
Do. Drazons	,,	16-13
Silver 1/2	,,	87-2
Do. 1/2	,,	87-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dewali Festival: Banks closed.
Entertainment, Frere Fletcher School, 6 p.m.
Palace Roller Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hochheimer left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Alecto left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the 4th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 38, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

THE LATE SUB-REGISTRAR OF BOMBAY.—Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trimbak Kharkar, the late Sub-Registrar of Bombay, died yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, at his residence in Thana, of remittent fever and pneumonia. He leaves behind four sons and two daughters. He only retired on the 22nd December last, so that he has not enjoyed his pension for even twelve months. He was very popular and regarded as an upright man.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says the weather has been foggy here for the past few days. It is cold now and the temperature has fallen considerably. There is no sign of rain coming up till now, and the people are impatient.—The ceremony of investing H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, with the title of K.C.S.I. is postponed owing to the inability of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to come to Rajkot.—A Kunbi woman lost her necklace worth Rs. 70. She resigned herself to fate and did not report the circumstances to the police.—An extra train (mail-mixed) in connection with the up and down mail trains reaching Wadhwan at 1-50 p.m. and leaving it at 2-15 p.m., will run from the 15th instant, when the passengers bound for Dhoraji, Junagadh, and other stations will go through instead of having to stay at Dhola as they do now.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of October last, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,871, among whom the number of new admissions was 931, classified as stated below the average daily attendance being 125 :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	2·2	1·6	358	770
Mussalmans	42	25	82	149
Parsis	4	..	8	12
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	308	175	448	931

A DISHONEST BOARDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastu Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Walton charged Mahadoo Baloo, a Hindu, resident of Ratnaghiri, with theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 340, belonging to Luximee, a woman, residing in a chawl at Peerkhan Lane. For some months past the accused was a boarder in complainant's house. On the morning of the 20th ultimo prosecutrix left for her work, leaving the key of the room in charge of the accused. When she returned home in the evening, she found the door of her room locked, and on inquiry learnt that shortly after she had left, the accused took the door, and leaving the key in charge of a neighbour, went away. Luximee opened the door, and on entering the place discovered the ornaments missing. She reported the matter to the police, who wired to the police authorities at Ratnaghiri where the manwas supposed to have absconded. On the 28th ultimo, accused was arrested at Ratnaghiri and the whole of the stolen property was recovered from his possession. He was brought down to Bombay on Saturday last. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Sunday was the feast of All Saints, and the ceremonies proper to this occasion were rendered still more impressive by those attendant upon the installation of the Confraternity of the Apostleship of Prayer and League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in the parish of Lower Damaun. The ceremony in connection with the installation began in the newly inaugurated chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross at 4-30 p.m., by the officiating priest blessing two beautiful images recently imported from Europe along with the medals to be worn by the members who had been admitted that day to the Confraternity. A procession was then formed, headed by a Band, the clergy and the members, and followed by a vast throng of Christians numbering about five hundred, and wended its way to the parish church situated within the Fort of St. Jeronimo. The church was beautifully lighted and decorated and it was here that the Rev. Father Cordeiro, one of the most intelligent of the diocese of Damaun and Professor of theology in the local seminary, delivered a brilliant and most eloquent sermon on the advantages derived by those who joined the League of the Sacred Heart. The benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given at the close of the ceremony, and the whole ceremony terminated close upon 7 o'clock.

Unfortunately the incidents of so pleasant an memorable a day were marred by a circumstance of a very melancholy character, namely, the death of a young lady, the wife of Mr. John C. Moraes, the son of Mr. M. J. Moraes, the retired and highly respected postmaster of this district, who, after having faithfully served the British Government for twenty years, retired on a well-earned and good-service pension, and subsequently joined the Portuguese postal service, of which he rose to be the local head and retired from his post a few months ago on pension. The sad calamity has been a dire blow to the old gentleman and his family, as the young lady, who was married only five years ago, had by her gentle manners completely endeared herself with the inmates of her new home, as well as all persons who knew her both here and at Bombay.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sitaram Balaram and Kalu Kuluwa, two Hindus, appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of ten thousand rupees, belonging to Jiva Virchand, Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Spencer and Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the first and second accused, respectively. Complainant in his evidence stated that, on the 31st May, he was entrusted with ten thousand rupees belonging to his master, Omedmal Dhondu. He failed to pay the money to the party as he was told to do, and was therefore, along with another, sentenced to two years' hard labour. The two accused now before the court were the persons who took complainant to the Teli Gully, Withalwady, on the day when he was entrusted with the money. Complainant was told that accused Sitaram was capable of doubling the currency notes. In his presence the experiment was tried, and Sitaram made two out of one ten rupee note. Upon this complainant handed over to Sitaram all the currency notes he had with him. Sitaram took the same, and making a bundle handed it over to a man standing near him. Complainant was then informed that the notes had been burnt.

Further evidence having been recorded, his Worship committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MATHERAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	691
Hormusji B. Allbless	35
Khan Bahadur Haji Casum Mitha, J.P.	25
Haji Ebrahim Oosman, J.P.	10
Dr. Merwanjee C. Bharoocha	10
Total	771

RUSTOM PESTANJI JEHANGIR.

THE latest hypnotic story comes from Swedon Mme. Ida Aalberg, otherwise the Baroness Uexkull a Finnish rival of Sarah Bernhardt and Eleonora Duse, is just now starring at the Theatre Royal, Stockholm. The Swedish public appears to have been undemonstrative, and this so preyed upon the nervous system of the artist that she seized with aphasia, or speechlessness, whilst performing in Sudermann's "Gluck in Winleel," and had to go home to bed. Dr. Wettersand, the well-known specialist, was at once called in. Three hours before the next performance he is said to have hypnotised his patient, and then suggested that she should get up, proceed to the theatre, and play with full command of her voice and faculties. Quite unconsciously she obeyed the suggestion, and rather overacted her part, throwing far more energy than usual into her tones and gestures. The audience, ignorant of the truth, applauded eagerly, and the affair passed off with complete success. All that is now wanted is that the hypnotist should be able to hypnotise bad actors and actresses into good ones.

TAILOR: "Married or unmarried?" Customer: "Married." Tailor (to cutter): One pocket concealed in lining of vest." Customer: "Eh! What's that?" Tailor (explaining): "To hide your change, you know, at night. I'm married myself."

PROGRESS: ITS LAW AND CAUSE.

MR. D. R. BHENDE, B.A., read a very interesting paper on "Progress: its Law and Cause," on Saturday, the 31st ultimo, in the Samuha Hall, at Kandewady. There was a large attendance of the members of the Samuha. Mr. Dhondu Moroba Sanzgiri, B.A., LL.B., was in the chair. Mr. Bhende began by stating that he would follow merely in the footsteps of Socrates, the philosopher and martyr of Greece, whose aim it was to give definite meanings to the watchwords of moral philosophy. He then mentioned four words: 'Civilisation, Evolution, Degeneracy, and Immutability of the world.' The first two, in his opinion, corresponded to progress, and the other two were the reverse of progress. He then explained concisely, yet clearly, the different opinions with regard to the condition of this world represented by those four words. He defined progress as a change from the simple to the more complex by successive differentiations. He illustrated this law by taking a survey, necessarily brief, of the whole domain of nature and human thought. For instance, he referred to individual organisms like a plant or an animal, to the nebular hypothesis, to geology, to man in general, to man in the civilised state, to human society with its elaborate, political, religious, and social organisations, to literature, etc., in proof of the law he had given. As this law could be asserted of every group of phenomena, it implied a universal cause. He formulated its characteristic, thus: Every force produced more than one change, every cause produced more than one effect. He explained this formula by examples, by concluding remarks, he said that he could only point to the cause of the mighty change going on in the world and give its extrinsic feature. What it was in itself was a question which transcended human intelligence. The ultimate cause was a mystery. The least attempt at solution was certain to involve one in a labyrinth of endless chaos. Under all things, there lay an impenetrable mystery indeed. He then exhorted his orthodox brethren to move in the matter of reform. It was their duty to improve what their ancestors had left them. They could not help admitting that certain corruptions were introduced into their religious and social environment by men not free from the bonds of superstition, narrow-minded, actuated by motives of self-interest, who sometimes guided the course of human affairs. Moreover, change was demanded by the changed circumstances of the present times. Then he asked the reformers not to expect much in the short space of a few years. They should not think of radical changes, but should take the corrupt parts in their institutions and mend them. They should respect the Sankeracharyas and the Vedas so long as millions of people were fondly attached to them. They should never think of substituting one civilisation for another of indigenous growth. They should also not think of promoting reform by separating from the people. There was sufficient toleration to guarantee freedom of thought, and freedom of action within certain limits. They would have achieved much for reform if they could bring orthodox people together in assemblies and there get them to adopt resolutions favourable or unfavourable with regard to the different items of reform. Men like the Honourable Mr. Tilak were not blind to the necessity of reform, but they did not like the primitive method of promoting reform by separating from the people. A lively discussion followed. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer.

DUSSERA AT AURANGABAD.

THANKS to the kindness and favour of Lieutenant Colonel A. Adye, Commanding 4th Regiment Infantry, H. C., writes a correspondent, this festival passed off with great *eclat* this year. Owing to congeries of castes the Subedar-Major of the Regiment (K. Rungaswamy by name) had ordained in his wisdom to apportion two plays of the Ramayana *al fresco* so as not to cause any friction, for which every credit is due to him. The Pussees had chosen a spot near the magazine, and they dramatized their version of the epic according to their ability and judgment. Taking into consideration their general ignorance it must be stated in their justification that the Subedar Major's efforts to please the public were highly appreciative. The public, including officers, were installed under a shamianah, and although ladies accompanied them they were quite pleased. It must be stated that in no other Regiment do the Deccanee ladies have a performance of their own, and this is mainly due to the kindness and favour of Subedar-Major Rungaswamy and Subedar Krishniah who have given us a treat which will be remembered with gratitude by the whole inhabitants of Aurangabad, who have never seen such amusement before in an out-of-the-way place like Aurangabad, which is the last place created and not yet finished. It was great source of pleasure to me to see that every proper arrangement had been made for the Subedar-Major to divide males and females. One portion had been apportioned off for the females and one for the males. But the arrangements were so good that it was a pleasure to the public thanks to the kindness of Subedar-Major Rungaswamy, whose eagle eye was prominent everywhere. Never has it been said that anything like this had been done before by any regiment located here, and according to my knowledge it has been known to me that Purdasees have done what they possibly could according to their own rites and judgment, but thanks to the assistance rendered by Subedar Krishniah, Ahmed Ali Khan and others. Everything passed of peaceably.

On the 12th night the British officers of the Garrison with their ladies had been invited to the Deccanee performance. They arrived after 9 p.m., and remained till midnight, and were interested in the performance. On the 15th, the dayof Silangan the British officers and their ladies were invited in the evening to witness the ceremony at the Purdasee's performance and were evidently pleased with the same. Vast crowds of people had assembled from a radius of 20 miles and upwards to witness the cremation of Rawan, the central figure head. The mechanism of the pyrotechnic display was elaborated by Subedar Shaik Nuther, Jemadar Seopersad Sing and Juggesar Sing, and it was perfect. The crowd assembled to witness the ceremony was computed at about 10,000; All the masks, paraphernalia, etc., were prepared by Band Naik Balbhah to whom every credit is due for the excellence of his designs. Subedar Sheik Nuther (6th Company) had provided all the pyrotechnic display, which was all that could be desired.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FROM GLASGOW.
Australia s—25 cases gingerwine, and 12 cases whisky, Sorab jhoy Cowasjee; 41 cases whiskey, and 23 cases rum, Dhunji bhoy Cowasjee; 14 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co.
Arabia s—30 cases whisky, Pestonjee Manockjee.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—250 boxes pale soap, Jackeria Essa.
FROM LONDON.
Den of Airlie s—25 cases biscuits, confectionery and vinegar, H ahomedally; 26 cases biscuits, S Nuzerally; 3 cases chemicals, A Essoobhoy; 5 cases paper, and 3 bales card boards, S A S Dawood; 40 packages provisions, medicine, perfumed spirit, &c, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Carthage s—10 cases tobacco, B Elobi and Co.
Clydesdale s—101 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 61 cases medicine provision etc. D Dadabhoy; 74 cases provision, B Nazerally.
India s—35 cases portwine D Dadabhoy; 14 cases manufactured tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar; 10 cases writing paper, N Cumroodin; 36 bales printing paper, K Shivcrinadas; 18 cases cheese and bacar, Eduljee Bezonjee; 82 cases medicine provision etc.; Phillips and Co; 17 cases cheese, 40 cases still hocks, and 11 cases bacon and ham, Treacher and Co; 7 cases medicine, C Othoyee; 253 cases schnapps and 61 cases portwine and sherry Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
India s—51 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases wine and 1 case provision, Treacher and Co; 49 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Singapore s—300 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 45 cases brandy, Jamsarjee Nowrojee.
FROM CHARENTE.
India s—100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
FROM BREMEN.
Hochheimer s—30 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gisela s—11 cases note paper, F M Abloolally.
FROM HAMBURG.
Hochheimer s—25 cases printing papers, Shaik A S Dawood; 100 cases matches, A H Sidick.
Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Bhopal s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Eduljee Bozonjee.

WHILE no one here doubt (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*), the prudence of the New York detectives in having kept a careful watch over Mr. Chamberlain during the closing period of his visit in the United States, especially since the latest dynamite discovery, it is not necessary to believe every alarmist message that comes through the cable as to the Fenian threats which have been levelled against the Colonial Secretary. It may even be believed that, if not a single Fenian of Dynamitard existed, Mr. Chamberlain would be only too glad to get quietly away from the United States, so as to escape being worried almost out of his life by the over-enterprising "interviewers" of the American papers. I am told by one who was on board the Teutonic when the right hon. gentleman arrived at New York that he was literally besieged by these reporters on the wharf, until almost as if in despair, he turned to them and exclaimed: Will you wait until I collect my baggage? Then I will give you five minutes." From the many columns that, as a consequence, found their way into print, the credulous might be led to believe that Mr. Chamberlain gave the "interviewers" at least five hours; but there is small reason to doubt that many of the observations attributed to him were purely imaginary.

A GENTLEMAN met a boy, and asked what o'clock it was. Being told that it was just twelve, he expressed some surprise, and said he thought that it was more. "It is never more in these parts, sir," said the boy, simply; "as soon as it gets up to twelve, it begins again at one."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 24th October 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Emil Lawrence Oppermann, engineer, of 27, Martins Lane, Cannon Street, London, for a new or improved apparatus for use with a mercury vapour process.

Charles Wylde Hughes, wine merchant, of 27, Martins Lane, Cannon Street, London, for improvements in hair pins.

Bishambar Nath, assistant engineer, Provincial Works, Multan, for a country oil-lamp.

William Lindsay, contractor, of Ann Street, Brisbane, in the colony of Queensland, for an enlarging bit for well boring by the cable or pole system.

Andrew Campbell, works manager, and James Urie, engineer, of Rangoon, British Burma, for an apparatus for filling oil tins.

Henry William Smith, cotton spinner, Goosery Cotton Mills, Goosery, near Calcutta, for an improved bottle.

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, residing at Glenview Hotel, Coonoor, Madras presidency, for protecting the contents of bottles.

Jahar Lal Dhar, scientist, of 97, Beadon Street, Calcutta, for a smokeless kerosine lamp.

Daniel Mayer, pianoforte maker, of 18, Great Marlborough Street, in the county of London, for improvements in or relating to resonators for stringed instruments, particularly pianofortes.

Charles Frederick Cross, analytical chemist, of No. 4, New Court, Carey Street, in the country of London, for improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose.

Herbert Samuel Elworthy, F.C.S., M.S.C.I., technical and analytical chemist, of Bombay, for improvements in the manufacture of carbonic acid gas, and in apparatus therefor.

William Hugh Woodcock, civil engineer, of 25, Auckland Hill, West Norwood, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in roller bearings.

Charles Frederick Cross, analytical chemist, of No. 4, New Court, Carey Street, in the county of London, for the manufacture of soluble cellulose, and of products therefrom.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

William L. Strange, executive engineer, Public Works Department, for an improved latrine for natives. (Specification filed 18th August 1896.)

Henry Berry, mechanical engineer, of the Croydon Works, Hunslet, Leeds, in the county of York, for an improved bale extractor for cotton presses. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

Arthur Harry Briggs, spinner and manufacturer, of Bradford, in the county of York, for improvements in rollers for drawing and spinning machinery. (Specification filed 3th October 1896.)

Henry George Hills, tea planter, at present manager of the Silcoorie tea estate, residing at Silcoorie, in the district of Cachar, Assam, for a tea sifter or sorter for the sorting of green or "kachcha" tea leaf. (Specification filed 9th October 1896.)

Alfred George Browning, gas engineer, of 19, Duke Street, Moss side, Manchester, for improvements in pumps. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

Gustaf Ferdinand Flodman, engineer, of 85, B, Folkkungagatan, Stockholm, Sweden, for improvements in diaphragm pumps driven hy steam. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

Michael Kirshner, machinist and mechanical engineer, of Salem, Virginia, United States of America, for improvements in cigarette machines. (Specifications filed 8th October 1896.)

John Isaac Thornycroft, engineer, of Church Wharf, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in water-tube boilers. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

Wasudeo Balwant Soman, head clerk, Indo-China Mills, residing at No. 20, Parel Road, Cross Lane, Bombay, for an improved sizing machine. (Specification filed 7th October 1896.)

Adolf Schmidt, director of the Aktiengesellschaft fur Trebertrocknung, of 49, Koelnische Strasse, Cassel, in the German Empire, for improvements in the dry distillation of wood, wood waste and like materials, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

William Henry Coward, engineer, of Hastings Villa, Bexley Road, Erith, in the county of Kent, for improvements in apparatus for concentrating, grading or classifying crushed ore and other matters. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

William Henry Coward, engineer, of Hasting Villa, Bexley Road, Erith, in the country of Kent, for improvements in apparatus for concentrating, grading or classifying crushed ore and other matters. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

Kedarnath Chakravarti, teacher, South Suburban School, Bhowanipore, residing at No. 21, Rani Sunkari's Lane, Kalighat, for an apparatus for printing, entitled "The easy Printer." (Specification filed 7th October 1896.)

Andrew Pillatt, mechanical engineer, of 2, Notinton Place, Sneinton, in the town and county of the town of Nottingham, for improvements in or relating to furnace fire bars. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

Henry Bingham, dentist, of Ascot Vale, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in bicycle and like tyres. (Specification filed 9th October 1896.)

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. B. Boyd Indian Medical Service, residing at Colaba, Bombay for an improved warning bell or alarm for vehicles.

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, for improvements in valves for water, steam, and other liquids or gases. (From 5th November 1896 to 4th November 1897.)	

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited for the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

M. Muhammad Husain's invention for a handpower road picking and ramming machine. (Specification filed 13th July 1892.)

John MacPherson's invention for the improvement and better construction of water closet pans and traps, called the Antisplash closet." (Specification filed 13th July 1892.)

A Coulombs invention for improving the means usually employed for the removal of oil paints and varnish, and French polish. (Specification filed 22nd July 1892.)

Joseph Yatesi invention for an appliance to facilitate taking pills. (Specification filed 13th July 1892.)

Archibald Constable's invention for improvements in means for the protection of books. Specification filed 15th July 1892.)

Eleanor Lotinga invention for improvements in the construction of go-carts and other like vehicles whereby they are rendered convertible from one form of vechicle to another. (Specification filed 12th July 1892.)

Jules Ferdinand Theophile Schwalb's invention for improvements in apparatus for regulating or controlling the passage of the heated gases in the tubes of locomotive or other steam boilers. (Specification filed 22nd July 1892.)

Charles Augustus Pooley's invention for automatic couplings for railway coaches, trucks, wagons, cars and like vehicles. Specification filed 18th July 1892.

The Noble Mining and Milling Company's invention for a new and improved mode of saving and collecting gold and silver from their ores, and of treating ores and saving and collecting fine and float gold. (Specification filed 23rd July 1892.)

William Priessnitz Bonwick's invention for improvements in bottle stoppers. (Specification filed 16th July 1892.)

Albert Priestley and Alfred Butterworth's invention for improvements in match making. (Specification filed 13th July 1892.)

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th October, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 5th October, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	October 5. Rs.	A.	P.	October 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,77,27,923	11	7	1,85,22,144	0	6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,01,98,817	13	4	5,70,81,370	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,73,914	14	10

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AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

CONSOLS in London were unchanged yesterday, at 108 7-16; and Indian Sterling Loan at 117¼. The market rate of discount was unaltered on short London Bills at 3 3-8ths, but was reduced ½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 3 per cent. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-8th per cent., to £62 7-8. The price of Bar Silver ramained at 30d. per oz; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 65 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 85 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 19-32d. French Rentes in Paris declined a half per cent. yesterday to 102½; with Paris Exchange on London a centime lower, at fcs. 25·20¼.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday with a firm feeling, the quantity sold having been 1,350,000 bales out of 1,460,000 offered. Light Bombay Skins were 1 to 1½d. per lb. higher; heavy sold at the last sale rate; and Madras prime were 1 to 2d. per lb. higher.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 43½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Brown Rapeseed at 41s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The spot price of American Cotton was unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-16d. to 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions [to] 1-64d. higher in the more distant. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was 1-16d. higher, at 5¼d. per lb. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 8 3-16 cents per lb., February Futures being quoted at 8·21 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 57,000 bales; and the figures for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	57,000	38,000	86,000
Two days' do.	106,000	63,000	139,000
Since 1st September	2,418,000	1,671,000	2,350,000

Cotton in our local market has been very slack to-day; but the tone has been steady and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 400 bales of "Fine" Dholleras, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 500 bales of New Kusgaum, at Rs. 189; 100 Damergaum, at Rs. 190; 100 Jaora, at Rs. 168; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 160; and 100 Jalna, at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady, with a moderate export business passing, prices remaining as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 6	1	3 per cwt
Do. 85 "	" 6	0	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 6	1	0 "
Red Delhi	" 5	15	0 "
Hard Yellow	" 6	4	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 5	12	0 "
Hard Red	" 6	0	0 "

SEEDS have also been taken by shippers to-day to a moderate extent, the feeling having been steady, and prices unaltered, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6	11	0 to Rs. 6	13	10 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 8	5	0 " 8	7	0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 8	2	0 " 8	4	0 "
Do. Red do.	" 7	14	0 " 8	0	0 "
Gingelly, White	" 46	0	0 " 47	0	0 candy
Do. Mixed	" 44	0	0 " 45	0	0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,447 bales.
Wheat	914 cwts.
Linseed	3,580 "
Rapeseed	11,218 "
Gingellyseed	8,308 "
Poppyseed	553 "
Castorseed	7,208 "
Rice	11,425 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, with quotations nominally unchanged; but there is little or no business doing to test them. Shippers are anxious to get in as cheaply as possible, and offer 6d. per ton less; but they do not find holders of tonnage inclined to accept lower rates.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 23-32d., Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was little doing either way; but the rate for Wire Transfer advanced at one time to 1s. 2¾d.; the market, however, closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 23-32d. per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d. "
Do 3 months' sight	1s. 2¾d. "
Credits do do	1s. 2 29-32d. "
Francs do	1·56¾ "

The Banks will close for three days from this evening for the native *Dewali* holidays, re-opening on Friday morning.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 5-16 and 103 3-16 for Money and Account; respectively for 3½ per Cents, but rates declined in a quiet market, rallying at the close, however, and leaving off 1-16 per cent. below opening quotations; Threes having been quoted at 101.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for the *Dewali* holidays, and will remain so to the end of the week.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	325	9	518
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	11,93,630	15,35,581	52,268	27,81,479
Total for 15 weeks...	12,78,630	16,85,581	56,268	30,20,479
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,937	1,45,750	1,225	2,47,912
Per mile of Ry do.	219	316	3	538
Total to corresponding date do.	13,09,857	18,27,481	44,499	31,81,837

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,912
Ditto to date ..... " 1,61,358

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,16,000	4,000	3,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	129	2	192
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	16,52,893	20,88,300	75,927	38,17,120
Total for 15 weeks...	17,54,893	23,04,300	79,927	41,39,120
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,043	2,21,473	5,747	3,73,263
Per mile of Ry do.	87	132	4	223
Total to corresponding date do.	19,03,480	27,99,666	94,283	47,97,429

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 51,263
Ditto to date ..... " 6,58,309

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 17th October 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,188	37,210	1,978	...	...	8,423
Goods	78,599	48,727	29,832	...	2,29,889	...
Other earnings	3,953	8,507	...	4,554	440	...
Total for week	1,21,709	94,444	27,256	...	...	...
Aggregate...	1412019	1190153	...	...	2,21,906	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMOUR—October 24, at Meerut, the wife of G. J. B. Armour, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police, of a son.
BENTON—October 27, at Murree, the wife of J. Benton, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
BLYTH—October 25, at Jhelum, the twife of Major F. A. Blyth, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
GRIFFITHS—October 18, at Landour, the wife of the Rev. T. M. Milnes Griffiths, M. A., Chaplain, of a son.
SHAW—October 24, at Violet Dale, Murree, the wife of Mr. T. C. Shaw, Civil and Military Tailor, of a son.
SPARKES—October 29, at 12, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. W. Sparkes, of a daughter.
WATERS—October 25, at Rawalpindi, the wife of J. Harry Waters, of a son.
WIBLEY—October 29, at 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. T. Wibley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KIRBY—WILSON—October 14, at All Saints' Church, Chakradhapore, by the Revd. Arthur Logsdail, Charles Thomas, eldest surviving son of Joseph Kirby, Esquire, of Maldon, Essex, England, and of Darjeeling, India, to Elsie Blanche, daughter of George William Wilson, Esquire, of 140 Grosvenor Square, Sydney, Australia.

DEATH.

CAUSLEY—October 26, at Amritsar, of enteric, Gilbert White Causley, Assistant Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, aged 22 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

AT a time when grave doubts are being entertained in many quarters as to whether the relegation of sanitation in Indian towns to municipalities is being justified by results, the review of municipal administration throughout the Empire just issued by the Governor-General in Council will be read with considerable interest. Ordinarily such reviews are mere summaries of statistics gleaned from the administrative reports of provincial governments for twelve months, but this one is an exception to the rule. It may be described as a general review of the municipal system in India since it was put on the existing footing, and an explanation of the different methods in force in the various provinces. The explanation consists of a brief summary of the law in the different Provinces and of the changes which have been effected in them during the last ten years. The cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon being under separate municipal law, are not included in the figures and inferences given in the review. Prior to the passing of Lord Ripon's Act in 1882 the principle of election had in only a few cases been adopted in mofussil municipalities. In Bombay effect had been given to the principle in the previous year; in Madras it had been brought into operation in 1879; while in Bengal Serampore, Burdwan, and Kishnagar were the only places where it was acted upon. The principle had been in operation in the North-West Provinces since 1873, but was not systematically enforced, and the Central Provinces were practically the only portion of India where popular representation had been successfully introduced. On the passing of Lord Ripon's measure, acts were passed in the various provinces remodelling the law so as to make its provisions conform to the principles enunciated by the Government of India. Since then the most important amendment of the law in the provincial areas is the Act that was so skilfully piloted through the Bengal Legislative Council by Sir Charles Elliott in 1894. Under that measure the franchise is extended and the Bengal Sanitary Board is formally recognised as an agency by means of which facilities are afforded to Municipal Committees in arranging for the furtherance of schemes of drainage and water-supply. Considerable changes were effected in the municipal law of the Punjab some five years ago, with a view to rendering the provision of the 1884 Act less complex and more easily adaptable to the very widely differing circumstances obtaining at hill stations like Simla; large commercial centres like Delhi and Amritsar; and in the numerous country towns with a small and backward population.

Attached to the review are three tabular statements showing the constitution, income and expenditure of Municipal Boards for 1886-87, the earliest year for which full information is available, and in 1894-95. A noticeable feature of these returns is that the aggregate number of Municipalities of India has not increased. Indeed, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces all report decreases. There are in all some forty-one places in which the Municipal system has been discontinued. The aggregate population of these places is only 25,000, which gives a percentage showing that they were nothing more than mere villages to which a simpler plan of government was better suited. The Bombay authorities have not been entirely free from the mistake of extending local self-government to small places, without regard to the fitness of the people to carry out the somewhat elaborate organization it entails. Hence a few Municipalities, some of which existed only on paper, have been dissolved, often at the request of the inhabitants themselves. On the other hand, in Bombay as elsewhere municipalities have been gradually formed to meet the needs of growing populations. Although the number of these bodies in India has decreased from 747 to 733, the total population within Municpal limits in the mofussil has grown from 12,154,000 to close on fourteen million people. This Presidency has a much larger number of Municipalities relatively to the population of the Province than any other part of India. The proportion of its population living within Municipal limits is 12·6 per cent. Assam, Bengal and Madras are, in the order named, the Provinces in which the percentage of population living within Municipal limits is least. The difference is no doubt to be accounted for by the greater tendency of the people of those Provinces to live in small agricultural villages then is the case in Bombay. The proportion of native members on Boards is largest in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Bengal. It is lowest in Madras, where—owing presumably to the large planting interests of the Province requiring European supervision—the percentage of European members reaches 16·6. The elective principle is not so fully developed in Bombay, as in the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces. In a little more than seven years the income of the Mofussil municipalities has increased by nearly ninety lakhs, that is from Rs. 1,59,00,000 to Rs. 2,48,00,000. This is the natural outcome of the gradual recognition of sanitary needs which in the infancy of the local self-government system were regarded by Municipal members as altogether needless. The incidence of taxation per head now stands at fourteen annas and one pie against Re. 1-1-5 seven years ago.

The system of raising this money varies considerably in the different parts of India. In the Bombay Presidency, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, which may roughly be described as the Western half of the Peninsular, a very large proportion of the Municipal income is derived from octroi—a form of taxation entirely unknown in other administrative areas. Its place is taken in Madras, Bengal and Burma, Assam and Coorg, by direct taxation on houses and lands. There are other differences illustrating the inheritance of past customs. The tenacity with which these customs are adhered to is shown by the small response made by the Municipalities of this Presidency to the efforts made by Government to discourage octroi. This tax is paid to the tax Collector at the barriers by traders who are as much accustomed to it as paying for the conveyance of their goods by rail. The chief danger is that unless carefully watched and controlled it injures trade by becoming a tax on through traffic. The danger is, however, reduced considerably by the establishment of bonded warehouses for the protection of through trade. Wherever refunds on any article bear a proportion so high to the receipts as to prove the existence of a large through traffic the usual course is to exclude that article of trade from the octroi schedule. The Governor General in Council expresses himself satisfied "that the necessary supervision and vigilance are exercised in the interests of trade." One disadvantage of the octroi system not touched upon in the review is the fact that, while in ordinary times the consumer can pay the extra cost for his food-stuffs without difficulty, it is a distinct hardship for him to do so in seasons when famine stares him in the face. A tax on houses and lands would not so directly affect him as the enhanced price charged for food-stuffs in consequence of the Municipal charge upon their importation. In view of the threatened scarcity certain Native States in Rajputana have already abolished for a time the octroi duties ordinarily levied. But when, as in the case of the Punjab, these duties form 93 per cent. of the total Municipal taxation it would be no easy matter to substitute other forms of taxation to meet the great deficiency arising from such remission. Happily seasons of general scarcity are rare, but when they do come they illustrate the disadvantages attaching to the system which the Bombay Government has so often discouraged. But the preference for indirect taxation is strongly marked in this part of India. The litigation of the early part of the year in regard to the Surat house tax is an illustration of the fact that octroi is one of the least unpalatable forms of taxation to the people at large. This being so there is no reason why the substitution for it of other and more direct forms of taxation should be insisted on. Government and its officers can point out to the Municipalities the disadvantages of octroi, especially in times like these. But if, in spite of this, they still cling to the system which has the sanction and support of usage, they should be allowed to retain it. This is a case in which the Municipalities should be led, not driven.

OUR telegrams told us on Saturday, that the Victorian Parliament had passed the Women's Suffrage and "One Man, One Vote" Bills by large majorities. As a matter of fact, there was only one Bill before the Legislative Assembly which was the "Constitution Amendment Bill," the object of which was to give every man and woman in the colony above the age of twenty-one a vote in the election of representatives to the Assembly. Though carried by a large majority the Government had many obstacles thrown in their way during the progress of the Bill through its various stages. Indeed, so strong was the opposition to the measure that nothing but the Government's large working majority in the House could have carried it. All the debating power of the Assembly was against it, and the Government apparently did little but wait until their opponents had said all they wished to say before quietly proceeding to seek a division. That Victoria was ripe for such a measure is a question open to little doubt. It was not. Indeed, many of the representatives it elected, when the suffrage was more restricted, can scarcely be said to possess sufficient intelligence to vote rationally upon any subject brought before the House. But the payment of members carries into the House agitators rather than representatives of public opinion, clap-trap being mistaken for argument and vituperation for sound political discrimination. One of the opponents of the measure warned the Legislative Assembly that by their measure of One Adult, one Vote they would enfranchise no less than 30,000 women of a certain class. But the promoters of the Bill did not deem it desirable to contradict him, or to introduce a clause into the Bill disfranchising women of a certain class. But it was not wholly on the side of the friends of the measure that hon. members displayed their utter unfitness for the responsible duties they had taken upon themselves. Nor was it on one side of the House only that "hon. members" made such egregious exhibitions of themselves. Personalities in the Victorian Assembly are seemingly indulged in with the utmost freedom, and language which in England, or for that matter in India, would not be held to be parliamentary is employed with the utmost unrestraint.

During the debate on the Bill above referred to, the House was held by one who is usually regarded as a silent member, because he could not sit still without raising his voice when the country was going to perdition. Then we are told that the hon. member "went at it with might and main, and for three solid hours shouted and stormed and gesticulated in his own unconsciously, nonsensical, and incomprehensible way, never apparently realising that he was covering himself with ridicule, and making himself the laughing stock of the House." Thrice was he called to order by the Speaker, and directed to address himself to the Bill instead of talking at large. Unhappily there was no stopping the hon. member; he was wound up, and had to let himself go lest some dreadful calamity befell him. He cried in vain that the Treasury benches might be occupied by half-a-dozen good men, for the country was now ruled by what he termed "dribbling" idiots, not statesmen. Later a pretty picture was drawn of the home of the female agitator, the Australian Mrs. Chant, and ladies of similar tastes. The hon. member who described it said he gloried in the beauty and virtue of the women of Victoria. To women of the true kind he would not deny any privilege; but there was a class of females who were a very curse, especially in country districts, sowing dissension and bad feeling and discord in families and bringing the very devil to the hearth and home. God forbid that that class should be given the franchise! Not long ago, he continued, he went into one of those female agitator's houses. Everything was in confusion. It seemed as if a drove of young elephants had been practising somersaults in the drawing room. He had known some of the most amiable girls and boys ruined, simply because, having had mothers of the kind he dreaded, no comfort was provided in their homes, and they were snarled at when they entered the house-door. Rather than live in a place under such conditions, he candidly told the House he would flee hence—even to hell. Again, the Assembly was told that if women got the franchise they would want election as representatives, and the hon. member, who foretold this, confessed his unwillingness to sit there in a House "filled with grinning idiots who would go there to trifle with the country's affairs, its fine soil, and auriferous resources." Another critic of the Bill described the Government as driveling imbeciles, as parasites who clung to the ministerial Bench and occupied positions they were never intended for. His observations were interlarded with frequent appeals to the Almighty. To one interjection the Premier was pleased to reply "Go and teach your grandmother to suck eggs," and the whole debate on the second reading of the Bill now passed was of such a character as to lead the reader unwillingly to the conclusion that whether the women of Victoria are fit to exercise the franchise or not, there is reason to doubt the fitness of many of the men.

DR. J. C. BOSE, the young Professor of Physical Science, at Calcutta, whose researches have filled Lord Kelvin with "wonder and admiration," has left London on a short visit to that illustrious man of science, and will afterwards proceed to the Continent with the object of inspecting the principal laboratories in foreign countries. All who have come in contact with him speak of Dr. Bose's modesty, and it is well that he possesses such a quality, otherwise his head might be turned by all the praise bestowed upon him by some of the greatest intellects in the United Kingdom. It will not surprise anyone to hear that Professor Bose has been approached by more than one learned Society anxious to include him amongst their lecturers during the coming lecture season. Unfortunately his stay in Europe is very short, and he may not be able to comply with these requests. For other reasons connected with his work, he would like to remain a little longer. He is due in Calcutta shortly before Christmas, perhaps the most interesting and busiest part of the whole year for scientific workers. He is meditating an application for an additional month's leave. So reasonable a desire ought, if possible, to be gratified, but there is, we fear, sufficient Philistinism in Whitehall to refuse anything asked for in the name of Science. And, yet, one of the most common complaints we hear is that the educated youth of India cares for nothing except the overcrowded profession of law and medicine. If the aspirations of Professor Bose and those who agree with him were fully realised, the industrial resources of India would be developed in a more systematic and scientific way than they are at present, and an important new career offered to the graduates of our Indian Universities. It is to be hoped that he will have an opportunity before he returns

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

It is believed at Vienna that the Triple Alliance will not join in collective action, advocated in the French and Russian press, against Great Britain in connection with the Egyptian question, but that on the contrary the Triple Alliance will probably side with Great Britain.

LI HUNG CHANG IN TROUBLE.

A telegram from Pekin states that the Emperor of China was advised to deprive Li Hung Chang of all his offices, but decided that he should merely lose one year's salary.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the President stated that the condition of the cotton trade was less hopeful than it was three months ago, and the increase was gradually tapering off.

MANCHESTER COTTON LOOMS FOR JAPAN.

A Manchester firm has signed a contract for the despatch of a thousand cotton looms to Japan.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND STATE SECRETS.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

The "Reichsanzeiger," in a dignified communiqué, reminds Prince Bismarck that it is only statesmen actually in office who can judge whether the time has arrived for disclosing State secrets.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi day before yesterday.

THE RECENT SUNARI RAILWAY STATION OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

Three Ghazis, Fakir Kala, Khan Jalamb, and Rahim Ali, who were captured by General Gatacre, on the 24th ultimo, were publicly executed, at Sibi, on Monday morning last. From the moment of their capture they had made no attempt to conceal their share in the outrage on the Sunari Railway station. A great crowd turned out to witness the execution.

Meanwhile news comes that two more of the band, Saindad and Mergdhar, have been caught by the parties of men sent out with Colonel Gainsford between the Dunghan and Mari Hills, and they have been despatched to Sibi jail under an escort of the 25th Bombay Rifles. Only one original band of marauders now remains at large.

THE WANO GARRISON.

The little Garrison at Wano do not find life very interesting, though they have to keep a bright look-out for stray bands of Waziris. Recently they had one piece of mild excitement particularly among those of them who are given to sport.

A splendid markhor head was brought in to Mr. Grant, Political Officer, and measurement showed that apparently the trans-Indus record had been beaten. An ordinary tape was used, and the length of the horns was measured straight from the tip to the base. The figures were as follows:—Right horn just under 37 inches; left horn, 39¼ inches; space between tips 38¾ inches; the greatest length round curves, 48¼ inches; circumference of the horn at the base 11¼ inches. The animal was shot by a Waziri. Neither he nor any other Mahsud shikari had ever seen so fine a head. Every officer in Wano is now anxious to try his fortune in the hills, but another markhor of this kind is scarcely likely to be shot for a long time to come.

THE ARSON CASE.

THE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Matthews, Deputy Commissioner, Hanthawaddy, gave judgment, to-day, in the Arson Case, which excited much attention amongst the mercantile community. Th two principal accused, Suleman Mamsa, and his son, Ahmed Mamsa, are widely known, and were formerly prosperous native merchants here.

The magistrate found the four accused, the two Mamsas and the two gardeners, guilty. He held it was proved that the bungalow was worth about Rupees ten thousand, and insured for double the value; that an attempt was made to set fire to it on the 31st June and a successful attempt made on the 2nd June by the Younger Mamsa and the gardeners, who deluged the house with kerosine oil, and that the elder Mamsa by his conduct showed he was accessory to the crime.

The two Mamsas were sentenced to seven years each, and the gardenere five years each.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 3.

The second ties of the Polo Tournament came off to-day. The Hyderabad Contingent had a walk over. The Welsh made six goals and two subsidiaries to love. The only British officer playing for the contingent was Mr. Orr.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay (extra), arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 3.

Mail steamer Pekin, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steadyy.

Good Dhollera	3 22-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	30

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 3rd November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	4	5 p.m.	65	5
Teheran	3	2	3 p.m.	...	27
Suez	3	3	30 p.m	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 3rd November, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	1
" Karachi	...	23	...	2
" Madras	...	36	...	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Great use is being made by Mr. M'Kinley's friends in the American Presidential election of the coincidence of the rise in the price of wheat with a fall in the price of silver. The matter is not without interest to merchants in India. Up to a certain point of time the Indian wheat exporters had the advantage of what was practically a constantly increasing gold premium as measured in their own money—rupees. But at that point Argentina came into the field with the advantage of a premium of gold as measured in Argentine paper dollars, which shot far away beyond the gold premium measured in rupees; and as Argentine wheat exports, thus favoured, expanded, Indian wheat exports declined, gold prices falling still lower. In other words, the competitive power of the depreciated paper dollar of Argentina left the competitive power of the depreciated rupee of India far behind, so far as wheat was concerned, and became the governing influence in the wheat market. Turning to the question at issue as between the free silverites and the gold standard partisans, it may be pointed out that it is at least a question whether the American farmers have yet received any benefit from the recent upward movement in wheat prices. If there be anything in the suggestion that the recent strong export movement of wheat from the United States and the hurrying forward of cotton have been induced as part of the scheme to influence exchange in favour of the United States, with a view to strengthening the Treasury reserve by gold imports, it seems not improbable that the profits of the upward movement of prices have been secured by the banking and other operators who have been immediately concerned in the scheme rather than by the farmers. It has not escaped notice that the bankers began to restrict advances to their customers and that the railway rates were reduced at the very time when the forcing forward of produce to the seaboard was necessary for the success of a scheme for reversing the gold movement. As for the decline in the price of silver, previous experience has abundantly proved that it does not require very heavy sales of that metal in order to produce an effect on silver interests vastly disproportionate to the statistical cause; and here again the banks are not without the means of putting pressure on holders of the metal in the United States. The threatened drought in India and Australia and the deficient European harvests have seemed to justify an advance in wheat prices, or that the India demand for silver has latterly fallen off in a very marked way. Admitting all this, it is scarcely the less remarkable that all these coincidences should have occurred just at a time when they were required in order to provide the New York gold party with arguments, and were likely to influence the electors in favour of that side of a political struggle to which the New York bankers and financiers, as well as London bankers and financiers, have given their support. In view of the possibility of artificial influences having been brought to bear on the position, it may perhaps be advisable not to place too much reliance at present on recent price tendencies, but to wait and see how prices will go when the termination of the contest has removed any political motive for interfering with the course of the markets, and when any anticipatory exchange arrangements will require to be liquidated.

Sir C. Macdonald in a despatch to the Marquis of Salisbury on the foreign trade of China says "the total net importation of foreign opium was in round numbers 6,750,000 lbs. in 1895 and under 8,500,000 lbs in 1894. The respective values were 29,000,000 Haikwan taels in 1895 and 33,000,000 Haikwan taels in 1894. The diminution has taken place in all varieties as is shown by the annexed table.

Year.	Malwa. lbs.	Patna. lbs.	Benares. lbs.	Persian. lbs.	Total. lbs.
1894...	5,953,070	2,635,600	1,227,867	594,534	8,416,671
1895...	3,554,800	1,954,800	1,028,607	302,534	6,830,801

The fall in the amount imported has been very great, the quantity of foreign opium annually brought into China, has never, before 1895, been below 8,000,000 lbs. Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai speaking of opium says: "It has been becoming apparent now for several years that the burning opium question will soon solve itself, and the trade which so many wish to see ended by violent means, is likely to disappear by a sort of painless extinction." But he goes on to say that over 10,000 piculs—1,300,000 lbs. are imported from Western China to Shanghai, and that the quantity thus imported shows increase of almost exactly the same amount as that by which the Indian drug has diminished. Some native opium is now being exported to foreign countries. The poppy is now cultivated in many parts of the Empire. It grows in Manchuria, and the opium made there is exported from Newchang, by junk, chiefly it is said to Shansi. Much adulteration is said, to go on in the case of this northern variety. The great seat of the cultivation of the opium poppy however, is the west and south-west of China, Ssuch'uan, Kueichou, and Yunnan. At Chungking only 1 picul—133 1-3 lbs.—of foreign opium appears to have been imported during the period 1886-95. An interesting account of the preparation and taxation of Ssuch'uan opium, together with some remarks on the Yunnan and Kueichou varieties will be found in the decennial reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs under the article, Chungking. The amount of opium exported through the Imperial Maritime Customs at Chungking was more than double that reported in 1894 which again was double the export of 1893. The export of Yunnan opium, which only amounted to 11,000 lbs. in 1893, had risen to 98,000 lbs. in 1894, and 131,000 lbs. in 1895. An equal amount passes probably through the native Customs. The crop of 1895 was a good one, and the demand was so great that a difficulty was experienced in procuring transport. Very great profits were made. The area on which the poppy is cultivated is likely to be extended, crops, such as wheat, and beans, being displaced. On the other hand, the cultivation of paddy is not disturbed by the poppy to any great extent. Profitable as poppy cultivation is, the crop is a very precarious one. Mr. Hughes, in the decennial report for Amoy, remarks that when the poppy is in bloom, one wild storm may destroy all chance of a lucrative return, and for the same reason, according to Mr. Novion, the Wenchow farmers find that wheat is after all a better investment. As regards the other regions in which opium is produced, there has been a great increase of poppy cultivation in the neighbourhood of Chefoo since 1882 although a small quantity only is exported from that port. In 1895 the amount of foreign opium imported, nevertheless showed an increase over the quantity annually imported for some years previously, viz., 454 piculs—or about 60,000 lbs. The amount in the preceding year was 413 piculs. In 1882 it amounted, however, to 1,124,26 piculs, or about 150,000 lbs. The whole province of Shantung is said to produce annually about 26,400 piculs, over 3,750,000 lbs. of opium. The retail price of native opium is 3 dol. a catty—about 7, for 1⅓ lbs., while foreign opium costs about double the price. The quantity of Ssuch'uan opium was 77 cwts. in 1894 and 370 cwts. in 1895. The poppy is cultivated on the lower Yangtze, in the provinces of Hupei and Honan. Practically no foreign opium is imported at Ichang, but the re-export of the native drug has increased nearly thirty fold since 1891. Of the varieties of the native drug which pass through Ichang, the Yunnan opium appears to be the most costly, its market price being 352 taels per picul. Ssuch'uan opium only costs 240 taels per picul, while the same amount of Hupei opium costs 252 taels. The local opium at Ichang is of inferior quality. At Hankow 688 cwts. of Indian opium was imported in 1895, and 858 cwts. in the preceding year. The amount imported has steadily declined since 1886. The quantity of western opium passing through the Custom House at the port in question amounted to 12,273 cwts. in 1895. Opium is extensively produced in the southern maritime provinces. At Ningpo there has been a considerable falling off in the amount of Malwa opium imported. China grown opium is only imported to a small extent and her Majesty's Consul Mr. Playfair considers that there is little prospect of the Indian variety being supplanted. The decrease in the import of Indian opium has been much greater at Wenchow, where only 8,506 lbs. were imported in 1895. The import in 1894, was 11,333 lbs. but in 1888 it amounted to 31,066. The habit of opium smoking, however, is becoming yearly more general in the Wenchow District, and the area on which the poppy is grown has almost doubled during the last five years. An ounce of the native drug costs exactly half the price of an ounce of Indian opium. A working-class smoker spends about 1d. per day on his pipe, while a well-to-do smoker spends about 2. As elsewhere the poppy does not interfere much with the rice crop. As has been already remarked the poppy is a very risky crop, but as the profit from a mou of wheat is 2 dol. say 2-4, whereas that from a mou of poppies is 12 dol. or 26, it is natural that the Chinese farmer, who like the rest of his countrymen, is inclined to gamble, should in most cases prefer the excitement which a gay coloured field of poppies must afford. Over 3,000,000 lbs. were produced in the neighbourhood of Wenchow in 1895, although this was considered to be only a fair output. At Foochow a local variety of opium is produced at Faning, which, with that brought down from Ssuch'uan, is driving out the Indian. The amount of foreign opium imported fell below 4,000 piculs, over 500,000lbs. for the first time during the decade 1886-95. The import of Indian opium at Amoy also displays a great diminution in 1894, for instance, over 330,000lbs.; of Benares opium were imported as against 390,000 in 1893, but in 1895 the import of this variety fell to 260,000lbs. In his report for 1894, her Majesty's Consul states that a great quantity of opium grown near Ichang finds its way to the Amoy District. The poppy, however, is also grown locally, being cultivated from seeds brought from India, and the opium produced bears some resemblance to the Bengal variety, though much inferior. This local cultivation is increasing considerably in certain districts, but the amount of opium produced is not sufficient to meet the demand for it, and the supply is therefore supplemented by importation of the Ssuch'uan and Yunnan varieties via Shanghai.

The report also shows that a large quantity of Western Bengal opium is imported clandestinely overland. The import of Bengal opium is declining fast, but that of the non-Indian variety, i.e., Persian opium, though diminishing, is not decreasing so rapidly; nor is the trade likely to become extinct in the near future, as it in many respects replaces the Ben gal drug. The prohibition of opium in Formosa, where the Persian variety was much smoked, will increase the amount of this class of the drug imported into China. At Swatow 3,641 chests of opium, valued at 2,353,285. Haikwan taels were imported in 1895, and 5,113 chests, valued at 2,992,635, Haikwan taels in the previous year. All varieties of foreign opium exhibit a diminished import. The supply of Chinese opium exhibit a diminished import. The supply of Chinese opium, however, is not apparently very large. The local production is limited, and the quantity of the native drug imported by sea is not considerable, though increasing. The equivalent of 1,000 chests of Ssuch'uan opium are annually brought to Chia-Yung-Chou, the distributing centre of the Swatow District. A new industry has lately sprung up at Swatow, by which native opium is converted into a variety closely resembling the foreign article. The native drug contains an oil which gives it a coarse, rank taste. The oil in question can be removed, but the flavour of the new product though said to be equally good, is said to be less satisfying to the consumer. This industry is in the hands of the Singapore Chinese, who have enlisted the services of foreign experts, and who has also imported skilled Indian workmen. The adventure is likely to prove most lucrative. Kiungchow is one of the few ports, the returns of which show a certain increase in the import of Indian opium. Ten years ago, however, the value of the opium imported was far larger than at present. An immense quantity of opium is imported by junk, or smuggled into Hainan. The cruisers protecting the revenue are powerless to prevent smuggling except to a limited extent. The Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, at Canton, remarks that the poppy is but little cultivated in Kuangtung, the output being only about 50 piculs annually. It is unlikely that the cultivation will increase. There was a great decrease in 1895 in the import of all varieties of foreign opium, Patna exhibiting a diminution of more than 1,000 piculs. Native opium is coming in in increasing quantities. With reference to the import of foreign opium at Pakhoi, her Majesty's Consul at that port, states that it "has, at its present rate of diminution only one more year of existence before it. The import was the largest in 1888 when it was valued at £102,000, in 1894 the value was £21,000, and in 1895 only £12,200. At Kowloon the decline in the import of foreign opium has been steady and the amount imported is only one-fifth that given in the returns for 1888. The Commissioner of Customs at Lappa, remarks that the "high price of Indian drug has given a great impetus to the trade in, and the consumption of the 30 per cent. cheaper native product." The opium produced in certain districts near Lappa is said to be superior to Yunnan opium. The decline, however, in the import of foreign opium at Lappa was not so marked as elsewhere since the import of 1894 was unusually high. That part of the import which the Imperial Maritime Customs take cognisance, is also said to be diminished by the amount of smuggled opium brought in from Singapore. Lungchow and Mengtzu are the only places where native opium appears as an export to foreign countries. At the former port all three varieties—Yunnan, Ku eichou, and Ssuch'uan—were exported.

In a communication to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General, regrets that his representations to the telegraph companies in favour of a reduction in the rates to India were fruitless, in face of the great loss of revenue involved. The companies have, however, made appreciable reductions in the charges for telegrams to the Far East, particulars of which will be duly announced. China, for instance, will be reduced from 7s. to 5s. 6d. per word. Reductions will also be made in the charges to Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, the Canaries, the Azores, and Tangier.

The French Ministry of Commerce has published statistics from which may be estimated the position of the French maritime trade, a trade which appears from an examination of these statistics to be in anything but a prosperous condition, says the "Board of Trade Journal" in a review based on an article in the "Journal des Debats." The share of the French flag in the entries and clearances of French ports in 1895 was but 35 per cent., and yet this shows an improvement on 1894, which was only 33·8 per cent.—the lowest percentage registered since 1880. From 35 per cent. in 1880 it rose regularly to 41·3 in 1887, and 1889, and then fell again as regularly till 1894. It now appears to show a tendency to improve; but great efforts have still to be made, and when it is remembered that a portion of the French tonnage, in entrances and clearances, is represented by subsidised postal vessels, by fishing vessels which receive State bounties, and by others engaged in the coasting trade and the Franco-Algerian service, and which have nothing to fear from foreign competition, it is easy to see that the effort required to maintain this improvement is considerable.

In 1895 the total number of vessels belonging to the French Mercantile Marine was 14,386 sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 336,510 tons, and 1,212 steamers of an aggregate of 500,568 tons, or a total of 15,598 vessels, representing 887,078 tons; but on an examination of these figures it is found that France possesses but 297 vessels of tonnage greater than 800 tons; and, on the other hand, 9,982 small boats of less than 10 tons, which latter are fishing boats engaged near the coasts. Then out of the 14,386 sailing vessels there were 10,704 boats engaged in the lesser fisheries, manned by 48,110 men; 464 sailing vessels of the deep sea fishes, manned by 9,255 men; 1,578 boats and 5,165 men attached to the minor coasting trade; 235 vessels and 1,431 men to the greater coasting trade. Finally, ocean navigation employed only 274 vessels and 3,793 men. There is at present in France a tendency to work very large sailing vessels; a shipping firm, which already own a considerable number, have given an order for another group, and it is said that other firms intend to follow their example. These vessels pay well for many reasons; when they are launched from French dockyards the shipping bounty is enough to defray the greater part of their cost. As regards steam vessels, there were in 1895 1,212 vessels, manned by 14,582 sailors and 7,353 engineers, firemen and stokers and representing an aggregate of 500,558 tons.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., show that the disease remains about stationary. Yesterday, the fresh cases were only six, while the deaths registered were ten. Two of the fatal cases were recorded in the hospital at Arthur Road. Of the fresh cases there were four in Mandvie, in which ward the same number of deaths were recorded. In the C ward there was one case and two deaths. In the D ward one death took place. In the E ward there was one case and one death. The returns from Colaba, Parel, and Mahim were happily blank.

THE QUARANTINE IN THE PERSIAN GULF

A notification issued, last evening, in the General Department, states:—The following telegram from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Teher an, dated 26th September (? 26th October), 1896, is published for general information:—"Plague at Bombay. Eight days' observation established at Bushire, dating from departure from last Indian port."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Abdulla, proprietor of a chawl, at Foras Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by the Health Department for not carrying out the requirements of a notice served upon him some time ago. Mr. Leask, who prosecuted the accused, said that the chawl belonging to the accused was in a most filthy condition, and required white-washing and cleaning. A case of bubonic plague occurred in the chawl, and the accused was served with a notice to clean and white-wash the whole premises, but he had done nothing. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25.

INQUEST ON A CHILD ATTACKED BY BUBONIC FEVER.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Sonapur Burning Ground, touching the death of Panachund Motichund, a Hindu lad, aged six years, son of Motichund Bhugwanji, a piece-goods merchant, residing at Mandvie Bunder. About five days ago, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the deceased was playing with his sister on the balcony of his father's house, when he ran against the wall and struck the head against it, sustaining a wound thereon. On the following day the boy complained of pain in the right side of the neck, when the father took him to Dr. Dadysett's despensary, who prescribed for him. On Friday last the boy, was attacked with fever, which continued increasing, and he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It was stated that there has been no case of bubonic plague in the line in which the house is situated, but that there were two or three deaths in the house opposite to one in which the deceased's parents live. Dr. Alfred McCabe Dallas, special Medical Officer of the Bombay Municipality, in charge of the Chandanwady District, deposed that, at the request of the coroner, he had examined the body of the deceased. After hearing the evidence of witnesses and inspecting the body, he was of opinion that the deceased died of bubonic plague. He found the swelling on the left parted gland. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

ANOTHER BLACK-MAILER SENT TO JAIL.

Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore brought on remand and again charged Joseph Antone De Souza, a Goanese, with personating a public servant and levying blackmail from Balla Persad and two other Hindu grain-dealers, having their shops at Kamatipura Bazaar Road. He was formerly an assistant steward on board a vessel, but at present unemployed, having a record of two previous convictions against him. The accused had obtained moneys and grain from twenty grain-dealers, while false acting under the colour of a Municipal Inspector; but according to the Criminal Procedure Code, he was prosecuted on three charges only. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused pleaped guilty to all the charges, and on being asked whether he had ever been in the employment of the Bombay Municipality, replied that he once applied for a job, but did not get it. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that, though the amounts levied by the accused from different persons were small, such as two annas and four annas, still he had duped no less than twenty persons. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the court sentenced the accused to four months, rigorous imprisonment on each count, or to an accumulated term of one year's hard labour. The accused, on hearing the sentence, cried out and said that if he was pardoned on this occasion, he would not live for a moment in this country.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE AND THE PLAGUE.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, the following items were discussed with reference to the spread of bubonic fever in Bombay:

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN THE MANDVIE DISTRICT.

The Commissioner reported that he has sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and Messrs. Sullemanji Mulla Abul Ali and Co., respectively, of pipes and fittings as per statement submitted, amounting to Rs. 1,937-8-0, and Rs. 995-5-0, required for house-connection work in Mandvie district. The cost to be temporarily met form the grant of Rs. one lakh, sanctioned for adopting preventive measures for the suppression of the bubonic plague, and subsequently adjusted by recovery from the house-owners concerned.

CLEANSING OF THE TOWN.

The Committee also considered a resolution of the Corporation, dated 22nd ultimo, as under:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange for (1) the thorough flushing of all the gullies and drains in the city; and (2) for the speedy removal of town sweepings. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

The above resolution was referred to the Commissioner for favour of estimates.

EXODUS OF BOMBAY PEOPLE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved, in accordance of a notice, "That the Municipal Commisioner be requested to ascertain, as far as possible, the respective numbers of people who arrived in and who left Bombay during the months of September and October last, with a compartive statement for the same period in the year 1895. He said that all sorts of rumours were afloat regarding the number of people who had left Bombay on account of the panic consequent upon the plague. Some stated that over a lakh of people had gone away, while others averred that only a few thousand persons had left. To come to the right conclusion and find out the truth of the matter, the best way was to ascertain and get the correct account of the general exodus from the city.

Mr. Harkisondas seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner was heard to say that the only source of ascertaining the figures was the Railway and Port Trust records. Beyond that it was not possible to find any more information.

Mr. Vincent: But many have left by country crafts, and their departure was probably not known to the authorities.

The proposition was carried.

PANCHGANI CRITICISES BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was quite amused at the account given of the almost ludicrous manner in which the exodus of the Mandvie Banias from your city to their native country took place,—at the first alarm note of plague—plague skidadle! Indeed, we here on these beautiful hills were more disposed to have a hearty laugh at, rather than sympathise with, our brethren of Bombay in their dire calamity, and—well, we may, located as we are among beautiful hills, fields, and woods and gardens, with any amount of pure air, bright skies, and pure streams, our only enemy being Domingo, but we feel that we could even live like the songsters among us even without bread. But, I see, I am deviating and going into ecstacies about "Beautiful Panchgani." Well, in London, when the plague was on, an exodus worse than that of Bombay took place, and formed the subject of verse and satire—the segregation question also was dealt with.

Here are the verses, and I trust they will be both instructive and amusing.

We, up here, are getting more afraid of the famine than the plague. It makes one's heart ache to see the faces of half-starved cultivators, already living on a meagre meal a day, not knowing what the next may bring forth, and I do feel that if this comes under the eye of some of your benevolent Bhatia merchants, and he sends a wagon of jowari up here, that the prayers and blessings of the poor will save him from the worst of plagues.

Panchgani, Oct. 28. FUJIL HORA.

DEFOE'S HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE.

SHUTTING UP INFECTED HOUSES.

This being known, the Senators dismiss
Those men; and by advice it ordered
That some instructions should be published!
To further what was gravely counselled.
Moreover, that their discipline might carry
Some likeness to proceedings military,
A band of halberts muster'd was to guard
The people from the plague in every ward.
And if they found by serious inquisition
(Or had but any probable suspicion)—
Where lodg'd it was (altho' but for one night)
That host exiled was from public sight:
Close pris'ner him, they kept both night and day,
As one that else their city might betray.
And to compel, that his unwelcome guest
Should keep within, his door was crost and blest,
And many watchmen, strengthened by command,
Did round about his dwelling armed stand.

THE PLAGUE EXODUS IN LONDON.

Those who in their life time never went
So far as is the nearest part of Kent;
Those who did never travel till of late
Half-way to Pancras from the City Gate;
Those who might think the sun did rise at Bow
And set at Acton, for aught they did know;
And dream young partridge suck not, but are fed
As lambs and rabbits, which of eggs are bred;
Ev'n some of these have journeys ventur'd on
Five miles by land (as far as Edmonton);
Some hazarded themselves from Lion-Key
Almost as far as Erith down by sea;
Some row'd against the stream and straggled out
As far as Hounslow-heath, or thereabout;
Some climbed Highate-Hill and there they see
The world so large, that they amazed be;
Yea, some have gone so far, that they *do* know
Ere this how wheat is made and malt doth grow.

Oh, how they trudg'd and bustled up and down
To get themselves a furlong out of town.
And how they were becumbered to provide,
That had about a mile or two to ride;
But when whole households further off were sent,
You would have thought the master of it meant
To furnish forth some Navy, and that he
Had got his neighbours Volunteers to be.

What hiring was there of our hackney jades,
What scouring up of old and rusty blades?
What running to and fro was there to borrow
A safeguard, or a cloak, until the morrow?
What shift made Jack for girths, what shift made Gillian
To get her neighbours footstools and her pillion
Which are not yet returned? How great a pother
To furnish and unfurnish one another;
In this great voyage did there then appear
And what a time was that for bankrupts here?
Those who had thought by night to steal away,
Did unsuspected shut up shop by day.
And (if good luck it on conclusion prove)
Two dangers were escaped at one remove;
Some hired palfreys for a day or twaine,
But rode so far they came not back again;
Some dealed by their neighbours as the Jews.
At their departure did the Egyptians rise
And (some with what was of their own content)
Took up their luggage and away they went.

And had you heard how loud the coaches rumbled;
Beheld how cars and carts together tumbled.
Seen how the ways with people thronged were,
The bands of foot, the troops of horsemen there;
What multitudes away by land were sent;
How many thousands forth by water went;
And how the wealth of London thence was borne—
You would have wonderd and almost sworn
The city had been leaving her foundation!
And seeking out another situation.

II.

BUBONIC FEVER IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring to the notice of your readers through the medium of your popular journal that even the suburban town of Bandora is not free from the plague. From a reliable source I have come to know that a case of death from this dire disease took place last week. The hut where the death occurred is well known, is a filthy place, and is occupied by low-caste Hindus. I am told that the deceased was a Mahar woman, who had come to stay with her relatives from Colaba, on Sunday, the 25th ultimo. She had fever on at the time she shifted to Bandora. The next day in the morning she was unconscious, and succumbed to that terrible fever in the noon. Immediately an alarm was raised, and the attention of the Municipal authorities was called. A post-mortem examination by one of the medical members of the Sanitary Board proved it to be a case of bubonic plague. All the necessary precautions were taken by the Municipality to disinfect the locality. The bedding and clothes were burnt, and for successive days a vigilance was kept to guard against any fresh cases originating there. The Municipality deserves a word of praise for the expedicency shown by it in facing the bubonic plague. The case seems to have been imported from Bombay. How persons suffering from such desease are allowed to travel by Railway is really incomprehensible?—Yours, &c.,

Bandora Bazar, Nov. 1. JAO.

FAMINE RELIEF: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the air is full of cries of famine and schemes for relief, every suggestion that seems likely in however slight a degree to alleviate distress is worthy of the most careful consideration of the authorities who have shown no lack of quickness in realising the gravity of the situation. Among the relief works opened by Government the most important are railways and canals. These are good things in their way, and will go a long way to mitigate distress. But they will affect only a very small portion of our famine-stricken population. For one thing the construction of rail-roads and canals is very costly, and is necessarily limited by the ever present question of ways and means. Besides that, even if means permitted every village cannot possibly have its rail-road and canal. It is obvious from these considerations that railways and canals unless supplemented by other forms of relief works will not do all that might be done by Government in the way of providing relief. Other forms of relief, cheaper if possible, will have to be looked for. The coast districts of this Presidency are studded thick with toddy palms (cocoanut, brab and date) containing a rich juice which wherever available in sufficient quantities serves not only as a nutritious beverage, but a strong and cheap food for the poor. Might not the food that is secreted in them be called forth to supplement imports of grain from California? Since the passing of the Abkari Act only a small number of these palms has been tapped, and consequently they form a rich—I had almost said a virgin—field of reserve food for our population. They constitute a source of supply hitherto very sparingly drawn upon, but in the present dearth of food-stuffs it would be an act of folly to allow this rich source of supply to lie unused. That the possibility of some such use of our palm-trees as I have indicated was present to the minds of the framers of the Abkari Act of 1878, may be inferred from the fact that in section 18th of the Act they have wisely provided "that Government may from time to time by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" suspend all the provisions relating to toddy contained in this Act with respect to any local area, and thereupon toddy may, during the period for which such notification continues in force, be drawn and sold without license or pass in such local area, notwithstanding anything in this Act." The power given to Government under this section has hitherto been kept in abeyance. But it is to be remembered that the crisis we are now passing through is one of exceptional severity, and we are in the midst of a famine bigger than any we have ever seen since the passing of the Abkari Act. Now, if ever, is the time to use the power reserved to Government under section 18th of the Act.—Yours, &c.,

OMEGA.

MILL-HANDS AND THE PRESENT SCARCITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the high prices of grain in Bombay and the threatened scarcity in the future, the agents and secretaries of the City of Bombay Mills are laying in stock a large quantity of grain for the use of their employes, to be issued on the spot at reasonable prices. Even in normal times mill operatives from the nature of their employment are as a rule at the mercy of the retail grain dealers. The hardship is thus intensified just now, and what with the segregation hospital scare and the idle and mischievous *canards*, so easily swallowed by these credulous people, the outlook is far from cheering for them, and there is an inclination on their part to flee from the city. At such a time all that can be done by mill authorities to reassure their employes and to help them in any way would not only be a humane act, but considerations of self-interest alone should dictate such a course. I would therefore, humbly suggest that the good example of the City of Bombay Mills be followed by other local mills in providing their employes with facilities for obtaining their food supplies at moderate prices—and without profit—at the gate of the mill premises.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Nov. 3. V. A. T.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Vishram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PROPOSED GRANT OF RS. 20,000 TO MR. BARROW.

The Committee considered memorandum to the Secretary, dated 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding opinions of the Municipal solicitors and of counsel on the subject of the proposed grant to Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary.

The opinions are:—

30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 23rd October, 1896. From Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, to P. C. H. Snow, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—In reply to your No. 14248, dated the 22nd instant, and to the Resolution No. 7292 forwarded therewith, we think we cannot better answer the question therein referred to us for opinion than by dealing with the Corporation's Resolution No. 6985, out of which the present point arises:

There appears to us to be considerable doubt as to the competency of the Corporation to make the proposed grant of Rs. 18,000 to Mr. Barrow "on account of specially meritorious service." As to the grant of Rs. 2,000 as honorarium for his special researches and literary labours in preparing and publishing a calendar of the old Municipal records we see no difficulty.

The powers of the Corporation in regard to the purposes for which Municipal moneys may be provided and applied are laid down by sections 61, 62, 63, and 118 of the Municipal Act, Sections 61 and 62 prescribe the purposes for which money must be provided, and it is obvious, of course, that the proposed grant does not fall within any of these. Section 63 vests in the Corporation a discretion in regard to providing for certain other matters; it is only necessary, so far as this section is concerned, to consider clause (*k*), for clauses (*a*) to (*j*) inclusive and clause (*l*) clearly have no bearing whatever on the present question; it would be impossible in our opinion to hold that the proposed grant of Rs. 18,000 to Mr. Barrow "on account of specially meritorious service" is a measure likely "to promote public safety, health, convenience, or instruction" within the meaning of clause (*k*), particularly when regard is had to section 118 (*d*), to which we shall presently refer. As regards the Rs. 2,000, however, the case is different; a calendar of the old Municipal records, such as Mr. Barrow has in view may be, and no doubt will be, a very convenient and instructive work, and one which will involve an immense amount of labour and research, and we can see no reason to doubt that a payment from Municipal money to secure the publication of such a calendar would be a proper expenditure under section 63 (*k*).

Section 118 contains substantive provision that the Municipal fund shall be applied in payment of all sums, charges, and costs, necessary for the purposes specified in sections 61, 62, and 63, or for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, or of which the payment shall be duly directed or sanctioned under any of the provisions of this Act inclusive of [clause (*d*)] the salaries and other allowances of all Municipal officers and servants and all pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances payable under the provisions of this Act or of any schedule or regulation framed under this Act and at the time in force.

Regulations have been framed under section 81 (*f*) prescribing the pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances payable to Municipal officers on retirement, but these clearly do not authorize any such special grant as the Rs. 18,000 now proposed, and, in the absence of such authority either in the by-laws or in the Act itself, we are unable to advise that it is legally competent to the Corporation to make the grant in the terms stated.

We

not competent to make the grant of Rs. 18,000 or any part thereof, and that Mr. Barrow is entitled only to his pension under the rules.

As to the Rs. 2,000 for the Calendar, I think the grantof that sum is permissible as a provision for a measure likely to promote public con venience under section 63 (k).

JOHN MACPHERSON.
27th October, 1896.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that, as pointed out by the solicitors and counsel, the Corporation had no power to grant pension and gratuity at the same time to one of their servants, and he did not think any further observation on the subject was necessary. He, therefore, moved that with reference to their resolution on the subject the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Barrow for the publication of the old Municipal records, but as for the gratuity of Rs. 18,000, the opinion of counsel be forwarded to the Corporation for their information.

Dr. Katrak seconded, and the motion was carried.

PROPOSED PARK AT BABULLA TANK.

The sub-committee's report on the question of the proposed park at Babulla Tank, which has already been published in these columns, was submitted to the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Rebsch, the Committee resolved to inform the Corporation that by certain alterations and modifications in the plans and estimates the amount of expenditure on the work could be reduced from Rs. 2,07,818 to Rs. 1,71,906, the reduction effected being Rs. 35,912.

Mr. Vincent once more strongly protested against a park or recreation ground being laid out in such a locality.

THE BOMBAY FIRE-BRIGADE.

INSUFFICIENCY OF ENGINES.

The returns of fires during the last week being placed on the table, Mr. Vincent remarked that he once more begged to warn the Committee and the general public as well that the six fire-engines which the city now owned were not sufficient to cope with the progress of the ever-increasing city like Bombay. If there had been another fire about Mandvie or some such distant part of the town on Sunday night, when the great fire at Colaba broke out, and kept all the six engines busy, the state of affairs might be better imagined than described. The strength of the Bombay Fire Brigade must be increased.

Mr. Shroff remarked that even if there were more than six engines in the Brigade the whole number would have been required at such a big fire, and the state of affairs should have been the same.

The chairman stopped any further argument, it being out of order.

WATER-SUPPLY ON DEWALI HOLIDAY.

The chairman remarked that to-day (Wednesday) was the Dewali holiday, and he hoped the Municipal Commissioner would be pleased to issue order that the inhabitants should have a full and copious supply of water from early in the morning.

The Committee then adjourned.

YOUNG INDIA.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 29.

A VERY interesting and instructive lecture on the above subject was delivered by Mr. E. D. Talati, head-master of the local Government High School, at the Bholanath Literary Institute for Women on Saturday, Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, presided, and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and pupils of both the Training Colleges and of the various local schools. Mr. Talati said that the question was a very important one, that it had been discussed for a very long time in the civilized countries, and that the time had unfortunately come when it should be discussed in this country also. Formerly anybody that knew a little English got service, but now for one vacancy there were many applications and not a few notes of recommendation. The reason is that the natives of India had overdone "Liberal Education." There were so many B.A.'s that instances were known of their having accepted places of Rs. 20. Every year a large number pass the LL.B. examination, and it was a question whether they would find work. There were enough solicitors at present, and he had learnt that there were over a hundred articled clerks studying for solicitors' examination. He said that he could safely ask what would become of them when they pass the solicitors' examination. As regards barristers, too, he said that there were too many of them.

Speaking of another profession, he said that some years ago when there was one medical man in each street, people believed that there were too many doctors, but now there were more than one in each street. The same was the case, he believed, with engineers. He then asked what was to be done, and he answered the question by recommending people to direct their attention to industrial education. He said that they might go up even to the B. A. examination, but after that all of them should not think of becoming pleaders and barristers, but some of them at least might learn some industrial art, but he said that the best preliminary education was a thorough knowledge of the English language and of physics and chemistry. He therefore recommended students to study the course laid down for the School Final examination. He then described the helplessness of India as regards industry, and said that they had to depend for even the smallest thing on foreign countries, and that their own raw materials had to be sent to the foreign countries to be dressed and finished. He said that his idea was that "the regeneration of India depended more on the revival of old Indian industries and the introduction of new ones than on anything else." He therefore advised his hearers to establish societies and start funds for the encouragement of industries. He gave instances of England, Germany, and Japan as countries which had profited by their industries. He drew the particular attention of his hearers to the present state of the last-mentioned country which, he said, was a semi-savage country only a quarter of a century ago, but which was now one of the foremost countries of the world. He said that industries did good not only to the country at large, but to the individuals practising them; that these persons were more independent than those who were in service, and that they were more lucrative than service. To illustrate the latter point, he gave an instance of a moshee employed in his son's factory who got Rs. 35 per month, while a matriculated man would not get that salary even after ten years' service. He added that persons practising industries would be the means of giving employments to a number of persons. Mr. Talati then gave a number of cautions to those who were desirous of following his advice. He said that he gave those cautions not to discourage them but to cheer them up if they met with difficulties. His first advice to them was not to think of pleasures while learning industries, but to stick to their work day and night, and added that there would be time enough for pleasures after settling in life. The second point of advice was that they should have a good deal of patience because there would be innumerable difficulties while learning new industries and even after learning them. Another advice he gave was that they should be prepared to work with their own hands and should understand the "dignity of labour." He said that there was a false idea of respectability amongst natives of India which deterred respectable people from working with their own hands. Lastly, he said that they should not consider themselves above their work and consider this as "dirty," that as "unclean," &c.

Mr. Talati said that the advice which he gave was the result of his own experience, as he was a man who practised what he preached, and had taught his son a new industry altogether—that of leather-dressing. He then gave a long description of the reasons which led him to select this particular industry, of the many difficulties he met with while teaching his son as well as after his son had learnt the industry through the prejudice which people had regarding "country-made" goods, &c, however, assured, his hearers that those who were desirous of establishing industries would not meet with such difficulties as he had, because in the programme of the city and guilds of London Institute, of which he was the Bombay agent, they had full information about 64 industries, and he, his son, and Dr. Tavaria were willing to assist young men not only in selecting suitable industries, but to arrange to assist them in the scientific and practical part of their work. He then stated that for the last four years he had been working quietly in that direction, and had been the Chairman of the Committee supervising the examinations of the city and guilds of London Institute at which Dr. Tavaria had passed two examinations—in electric light and distribution and electro metallurgy; young Master Talati in tanning; and seven others in electric light and distribution. He then gave full information about a few of the sixty-four industries, a printed list of which had been handed over to all, and expressed his regret that he was not able to speak on all the industries for want of time. He concluded his lecture with a hope that the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, which he considered to be the first city in industrial activity, would establish a society for the encouragement of industrial education and supervision of the examinations held by the city and guilds of London Institute.

At the close of the lecture there was a discussion in which Mr. Mujmudar, barrister-at-law, Benjamin, medical practitioner, Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal and Rao Bahadur Lalshanker took part. The gathering terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the president.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN IMPRESSIVE MASONIC FUNERAL SERVICE.

THE funeral service, held by Lodge "Perseverance" No. 351, S. C., at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, on Saturday, in memory of the late Wor. Bro. William Pickering, late Vice-President of Grand Stewards of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and Depute Master of that Lodge, attracted a large and representative gathering of the Fraternity of both the English and Scottish constitutions, who met to pay the last sad tribute prescribed by the ancient rites of the order. During the course of the beautiful and impressive ceremonial, Rt. Wor. Bro. P. N. Wadia, Grand Master Depute (Designate), A. S. F. I., delivered a touching oration, in the course of which he said:—We are assembled here to-day to pay the last sad office of respect and esteem to the memory of our dear Brother William Pickering. By the sacred rites which our constitution enjoins us to perform on such solemn occasions, it is doubtless intended that we might be brought to reflect on the short and uncertain duration of this pilgrimage of sin and sorrow. Convinced, as we must be, of the uncertainty of our existence, let us, consistent with the sacred tenets of our Order, exhort one another to the fulfilment of every Masonic duty, remembering, that a profession without a correspondent practice, is of no avail. Being members of an Institution which is calculated to regulate the manners to amend the heart, to do justice, to love mercy, to respect the laws of our country; impressed with the fear of a holy and eternal Power; directed to that righteous Tribunal where virtue meets its reward; instructed to believe what God regardeth the heart as the principal and fountain of conduct, can we have stronger motives to purity of life? or can human wisdom impose on immorality and disorder more effectual restraints? You have this day, with much brotherly affection, assisted in the last sad offices of love and friendship to a departed much-lamented Brother, and I have no reason to doubt, with a pious desire to recive all the salutary counsel naturally attendant on so awful a providence. Of our departed Brother, whose acquaintance and friendship you enjoyed for several years, I boldly assert, viewing him in the character of a husband he was attentive and most kind; as a father, most affectionate; as a friend, most sincere; as the Free and Accepted Mason most consistent, exemplary, true, and trusty. Brother William Pickering was open-hearted and generous to a fault. No subscription list was ever opened in Lodge Perseverance to which he did not liberally contribute his mite. The call to help the widow and orphan met always a ready response from him. Regular in his attendance and attentive to his duties he rose to the honoured position of Depute Master of this the oldest Bombay Lodge. He also held an honourable office in the Grand Lodge. Whether in the performance of the solemn rites of the Lodge room or in diffusing the hospitalities of the social board, Brother William Pickering was equally enthusiastic. His genial and peaceful disposition and his pleasing manners rendered him deservedly popular with all who came into contact with him. It may truly be said of him that he lived respected and died regretted. You, therefore, who knew him, I most earnestly advise to copy, and if you to can, to exceed his excellencies. If he had faults, and, alas! where is the human being without them? pity them, and with equal zeal endeavour to avoid them; but by all means, I advise, leave his precious soul with the best masonic hopes to the judgment of our merciful and everlasting Grand Master, who, for ever be adored, for is mercy and love are infinite and His Judgment is, we know, never untouched with a tender feeling for our infirmities. Let us offer to the bereaved widow and the fatheriess children our heart felt consolations, as become us. Let us hope that the hour of their sorrow the warm sympathy of the Brethern will be a balm to their wounded spirit and that they will try to bow with humility, resignation, and fortitude to the will of him, "whose all-seeing eye is never withdrawn from us." To all my Bretheren,—Let me exhort you to view Charity in its widest and most comprehensive sense, and to see in every son of Adam a brother of the dust. Let us forsake all presumption and prejudice, and putting ourselves on a level with our fellow men, have compassion on their errors and failings. While trying them by the square of justice and the rule of truth, let us restrain our own judgments within the compass of mercy and constantly reflect on the difficulties that may have beset our endeavours to keep within the prescribed circle of innocency. Let us always have our minds impressed by the Masonic sentiment which presents itself most vividly to us in the words of the Poet:—

"Oh, what are we,
Frail creatures as we are, that we should sit
In judgment, man on man; and what were we
If the All Merciful should mete to us,
With the same rigorous measure where withal
Sinner to sinner metes."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th October.—

BUBONIC FEVER.

Red letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 4652, dated 20th October 1896, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, in which he suggested that, in view of the wide interest, both commercial and otherwise, involved in the investigation of the bubonic plague, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Port Trust, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce may be asked to give the Scientific Committee every assistance in their power; and requesting the Trustees to afford the Committee such assistance as is possible for them to give. Read letter addressed to the Trustees' Engineer the Traffic Manager, and the Docks Superintendent, No. 4783, dated 22nd October 1896, requesting them to render every assistance that the Committee may require and that it is possible to give, and to inform the trustees of all demands made and the manner in which it is proposed to meet them. Read letter to the President of the Scientific Committee, No. 4784, dated 22nd October 1896, intimating that orders have been issued to all the Heads of the Trustees' Departments to render the Committee every assistance. Read letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 4785, dated 22nd October 1896, informing him of the action taken by the Trustees in connection with his letter, and intimating that the Trustees will be very pleased to facilitate the enquiry in every way and to render any assistance in their power.

Resolution.—The action taken is approved.

CARNAC BASIN.

Read letter from the Engineer, forwarding plan showing sections taken on 14th idem in Carnac Basin; stating that the plan shows the levels in the basin before and after dredging and the progress of silting since the dredging; that the estimated cost of dredging this basin was Rs. 26,500 and the expenditure Rs. 23,731; and saying that it is proposed to provide for dredging this basin again in next year's budget.

Resolution.—The Engineer's proposals are approved and provision may accordingly be made in the budget for 1897-98.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, No. 3108-36, dated 21st October 1896, reporting that he has put the dredgers "Teredo and "Kuphus on overtime from 22nd instant, and requesting sanction the eto, and suggesting that overtime allowances be granted as on the last occasion.

Resolution.—The dredging of the dock channel should be completed with all possible despatch, and the Engineer's proposal to work overtime and to charge at the rate proposed is approved.

LOANS AND INTEREST.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 228, dated 20th October 1896, directing that the Government of India be informed of the acceptance by the Port Trustees of the loan of Rs. 1,72,000 on account of the Victoria Dock Works, and forwarding a copy of the Accountant-General's Memorandum No. A. C.—19141, dated 13th October 1896, reporting that the sum of Rs. 1,72,000 only will be advanced to the Port Trust, and that for every Rs. 103·117 actually advanced, Rs. 100 will be debited to the Trust.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

NEW ROADS.

Resolution.—The construction of the roads C D, E F, and the filling in of plot No. 9 on the Mazagon Estate should be undertaken at once. The estimated cost of the works, exclusive of Establishment Charges, may be met from the "Fixed Annual Surplus." The huts should be re-arranged in regular lines, and the necessary surface drains should be provided.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, No. 3146-7, dated 23rd October 1896, reporting that Padow "Maneckprasad of Surat, when nearing Uran on the 19th instant with a cargo of fire-wood from Bulsar, ran on the rocks and sank immediately, but the crew were all saved, and the wreck was towed to the Prince's Dock wall by two of the Port Trust Hoppers.

	For week ending 23rd Oct. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 23rd Oct. 1896.	For week ending 23rd Oct. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 23rd Oct. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	15	538	13	563
" out of harbour	15*	547	19	578
" transported	9	368	14	346
" attended to	..	49	1	37
" warped.....	1	27	2	57

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THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT.

WIDESPREAD FAILURE OF CROPS.

THE following is the weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops:

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 28th October.—With the exception of showers in two districts, the weather has been fine. Want of rain is most severely felt. Sowings for spring crops are greatly retarded. Such sowings are, however, being actively carried on in the tracts where irrigation is available and are in these latter tracts reported to have so far germinated well. The prospects of the later autumn crops are very bad, and advantage is being largely taken of the liberal advances for kachcha wells and seed. Locusts have caused slight damage in a few districts. The numbers on relief works are increasing. They stood on Saturday, the 24th, at a total of 20,374. Of these, 1,285 were dependents gratuitously relieved on the works; 11,823 were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies and fodder are becoming deficient in places. Prices are still high, and are rising.

The Punjab, 28th October.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Rawul Pindee, and Gurgaon. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Ploughing and sowing are suspended owing to insufficiency of rain and want of floods. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The prospects of crops are said to be unfavourable in Delhi. The condition of the standing irrigated crops is average in Jullundur, Umritsar, Lahore Mooltan, Peshawur, and Gujranwala; and fair in Dehra Ismail Khan. Unirrigated crops are poor in Umritsar, Lahore and Dehra Ismail Khan. The outturn of cotton is reported to be below the average in Dehara Ismail Khan and Gujranwala; and of rice, maize, and jowar (great millet) middling in Gujranwala. The stock of food-grain is insufficient in Hissar, Jullundur, Umritsar, Rawul Pindee, parts of Ferozepore, and Shahpore; and average in Peshawur. Seed grain is also said to be insufficient in Dehra Ismail Khan. The high prices are being felt by the people, but no general distress is yet apparent in Jullundur. Certain autumn crops have been damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepore and Dehra Ismail Khan; by caterpillers in parts of Lahore; and by locusts in parts of Gurgaon. Locusts appeared in parts of Lahore, but did no damage. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, and Gujranwala for want of fodder. Forty-three head of cattle died of starvation in parts of Ferozepore. Fodder is scarce in most districts. It is sufficient, but dear, in Rohtak. A sufficient quantity of fodder is reported only from Peshawur. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday, the 24th, was 4,697, inclusive of non-working children. Famine works are about to be opened in Hissar. Prices are ruling high throughout the province, and are still rising. In Peshawur and Gujranwala wheat is selling from 8 to 11 seers; bajra (bulrush millet), 8 seers 12 chataks to 12 seers; gram 10 to 10½ seers; maize 11 3-4 to 13 seers: rice, 7 3-4 to 9 seers; jowar (great millet), 11½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces, 28th October.—The weather is generally clear, with slight clouds. The days are still very hot. Autumn crops continue to wither. Rice is suffering in Bhandara; jowar and cotton are poor even in the rich soils of Wardha and Saugor tehsils of Chhindwara. Smut has attacked jowar, and seedlings are sorely tried by drought and insect pests. Fodder is growing scarce in Wardha, Chhindwara, and Seoni. Prices are easier in the Damoh tehsil and Hoshangabad, but are still rising in Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Bhandara. The general outlook continues serious.

Burma, 24th October.—In Lower Burma early paddy is being reaped. In Tavoy and Tharrawaddy prospects of the main paddy crop are good, but more rain is wanted in parts of Upper Burmah reaping of early paddy and ploughing for sowing of dry-weather crops continue. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy is nearly completed. Rain fell in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Myingyan, but there was no rain in Bhamo, Magwe, Katha, and Yamethin; little elsewhere. The later planted crops are fair but more rain is wanted both in the dry zone and in the northern districts. Meiktila, relief workers, 478; on gratuitous relief, 81; Myingyan, relief workers, 889; on gratuitous relief, 50; Yamethin, relief workers, 1,005; on gratuitous relief, 208. The price of paddy has risen largely in Henzada, slightly in Bassein and Upper Sindwin, but fallen in Rangoon and Tavoy; largely in Mandalay.

Assam, 27th October.—The weather in the Surma Valley is hot and dry. Prospects of the crops are unsatisfactory in Cachar, on the high lands in Sylhet, and in the Brahmapootra Valley. Prospects have been improved by the recent rainfall, but are not good in Kamrup and Nowgong. Ploughing for the mustard crop continues. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Cachar. Water is sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad, 28th October.—In Berar the weather is warm. The prospects of the autumn crop are decidedly unfavourable for want of rain. Breaking up of land for the winter crop continues. In the Bassein district only sowing operations are in progress. Fodder and water are insufficient in most parts of the province. Prices of food-grains are rising steadily. Relief works appear likely to be necessary in all the districts, except Ellichpore. In Hyderabad the rainfall is moderate. Agricultural prospects are gloomy owing to the continued absence of rain. Autumn irrigated crops are withering in all the districts. Sowing of spring crops is being attempted in some talukas, but no progress has been made. For want of water-supply is decreasing. Fodder and pasturage are scarce. Prices are rising.

Central India, 28th October.—No rain fell during the week, and it is urgently wanted in all the Agencies. Spring sowings have commenced in Malwa and Bundelkhand, and continue in Bhopal. The autumn crops are damaged for want of rain in all the Agencies. Cattle are in fairly good condition in all the Agencies, except in Bhopawar. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, good in Malwa, sufficient for the present in Bhopawar, and indifferent in the other Agencies. Prices are be-coming normal, and are rising in all the Agencies, except in Bhopawar. The following numbers are employed on relief works: Gwalior, 2,005; Bundelkhand, 855; Baghelkhand, 575, and railway, 10,504. The numbers on gratuitous relief are: Gwalior, 38; Bundelkhand, 2,148; and Baghelkhand, 1,353.

Rajpootana, 28th October.—Rainfall is moderate in Jeypore and Ulwar. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Jaisalmere. Reaping of autumn crop is going on in Serohi and Ajmere; sowing of spring crop has begun in Meywar and one tehsil of Kotah. In Marwar the unirrigated crops are fair, except in Deoli, Tonk, Ajmere, Jeypore, Kerowli, Bickanir, and Jaisalmere, where they have withered, or are damaged, for want of rain. Sessamum (Moong *phaseolus mungo*) and kolath are damaged in Serohi; rice and other petty corns in Kherwara; and jowar (*sorghum vulgare*) in Jhallawar. Agricultural stock is in good condition, except in Bhurtpore, where they are lean for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in parts of Meywar, Jeypore, Dholpore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar. Prices are steady in Serohi, Jeypore, Dholpore, and Bhurtpore, but fluctuating in Pertabgarh. They are rising elsewhere. Test relief works have been ordered in Bhurtpore. Small relief works have been sanctioned in three nizamuts in Kotah. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Serohi, Tonk State, during the previous week was 382. The number of persons on relief during the present week was: Dholpore, 1,200; Bikanir, 905; and Jaisalmere, 118. The number on gratuitous relief in Bikanir was 272.

Cashmere Valley, 27th October.—Slight rain has fallen and done good to the spring sowings. The weather is now fine. Rice and maize crops are stacked. Prices are below normal. In the Jummoo Province no rain fell during the week ending Wednesday, the 28th. Autumn crops are suffering. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

GREAT was the surprise in the City the other day, when the Bank directors left the rate of discount at 3 per cent. Up to the very moment of this official pronouncement, the only question had been whether the rate would be advanced to 3½ per cent. or to 4 per cent. The latter was the more general view, and Consols were accordingly knocked down to below 108, other guilt-edged securities keeping them company. It cannot be denied that substantial reasons presented themselves for assuming that the Bank parlour would put the drag on. The drain of gold has revived in full force, after a brief lull, very nearly two millions having been sent away since the date of the last weekly return. But the supply is still ample for our requirements, while raising the official rate of discount would have been of little or no avail as a check unless the open market had backed the endeavour. No doubt, it would always do so in any sharp pinch, but with all the great joint stock banks absolutely surfeited with deposits, the competition among them for profitable business compels their managers to take what rates they can get. Thus, even when it was believed the Bank directors would put up the official figure to 4 per cent., accommodation could be obtained from outside sources on very much cheaper terms. On the whole, the balance of advantage seems to rest with the course which has been adopted. Except when very sharp pressure has come into existence, it is always prudent to adhere to the "status quo." Quite possibly, too, the directors may have reason to believe that the gold drain has reached its farthest limit. At all events, they possess the power of stopping it at any moment, and in the meanwhile they are quite justified in consulting their shareholders' interests by keeping the official rate of discount at a figure which admits of the Bank sharing the profits of money-lending with its outside competitors.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Maharajas of Benares, in a long succession, are known for their exemplary liberality in times of distress, and it is nothing unusual to be told that the present Maharaja is making handsome contributions to his tenants in view of the present scarcity in the North-West Provinces.

THE Assam Education Report is a gratifying and encouraging report of a year's work in teaching both the young. Assamies and the young Aboriginese idea how to shoot, mentally and physically. Special attention is given to athletics. Regret is expressed that in Durrung so many teachers and pupils went off to earn high wages as garden labourers that six schools had to be closed. In paragraph 53 of the report, reference is made to some serious irregularities on the part of certain teachers, for which the deliquents were punished by the Local Boards either by suspension or by fine. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that neither form of punishment is adequate for the offence of falsifying registers and musters, and he asks for the co-operation of the Chairmen of Local Boards in checking such practices by insisting on the dismissal of any teacher guilty of a serious offence. This also is encouraging.

MR. HANKIN has come out with another note on cholera, remarks a contemporary, in which he arrays in startling style a number of cases, such as we have all for years been familiar with, where our food is contaminated in disgusting and deadly ways in the very sight of our most trusted servants. In several cases an outbreak of cholera or of enteric fever was stopped by checking the filthy or fraudulent practice which he had discovered. I cannot but wish that we had been told of an adequate punishment inflicted in each case, for that is, after all, the simplest way to enforce elementary sanitation. Last year, during a very bad outbreak of enteric fever in a certain regiment, Mr. Hankin saw a gowala rinsing water out of a dirty cloth into the soldiers' milk, in which, on examination, he found the microbe of the disease. One of my friends has caught a milkman watering milk in this manner out of a dirty puddle, by means of a part of his dhotee, although it is more often to filter the milk that gowalas and bhistees use their clothing.

A BURMAN contemporary referring to a curious custom, says:—The practice of throwing stones at wedding festivals by Burmans, commonly known amongst them as Gaibo or Mingala Jay, does not always end as pleasantly as those who take part in the game would like it to. Stones are thrown till the bride-groom satisfies the stone-throwers by giving them drink. On Saturday week, during a wedding ceremony at Botataung, stones were hurled at the house, and Ebrahim, the lugyi of the quarter, came out and remonstrated with the men for doing so. Words followed and Ebrahim was attacked by the rabble and two men, Po Thet and Oosman, who are alleged to have been the ringleaders, knocked him about so severely that he was taken into the Hospital, where he died about 5-30 o'clock on Sunday evening. Both men are under arrest.

UNDER the patronage of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and of Mr. Morrison, the Political Agent, a scientific conversazione is to be held at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, from 26th December to January 1st next. Various apparatus will be exhibited, and as far as practicable, their uses and working will be explained with experiments by gentlemen, with the aid of trained demonstrators, specially appointed to take charge of the different departments. The chief object is to excite scientific curiousity among the people as a prelude to study in that direction. The apparatus will be arranged in the Hall and in the several class-rooms of the College. This year's Conversazione will be purely scientific. Shrimant Balasaheb, Chief of Miraj, has promised to lend the electrical, optical, chemical, dyeing and other scientific apparatus from his own laboratory and also to assist personally in the management. Mr. J. B. Foster, electrician of the Kolhapur New Palace has promised to assist in lighting the building with electricity and also in other ways. About a dozen Electric Machines (Frictional and Induction), Airpums, Microscopes, Telescopes, Galvanic batteries, Hand dynamos, Accumulators, induction coils will be worked, and also a few phoncgraphs, telegraph and telephone instruments and spectroscopes and experiments made. Students of colleges, high schools and training schools and masters of Vernacular schools will be given special facilities. More than sixty or seventy trained demonstrators will be engaged to explain and illustrate the uses of the apparatus.

THE Pope and the Queen have again been exchanging courtesies. His Holiness communicated to Her Majesty his best wishes and congratulations that Her Majesty had now reigned for a longer period than any of her predecessors. He also took occasion to thank Her Majesty in the most grateful terms for the freedom that Catholics enjoyed throughout her vast Empire. The reply of Her Majesty is described by a Roman correspondent as frank and cordial to a degree. After expressing her sincere thanks for the Sovereign Pontiff's good wishes, Her Majesty declared herself happy to repeat former assurances of perfect freedom for the Catholics in her dominions. Her Majesty added that it was also a pleasing duty to acknowledge the fidelity and loyalty of her Catholic subjects to their Sovereign. The Pope and the Queen are very old acquaintances. His Holiness was first presented to Her Majesty in 1843, when, as Monsignor Pecci, he was Papal Legate at the Court of the King of the Belgians. They met again three years later, when the future Pope was on a holiday in London.

THE proposed Doctors' Union, which is to keep up fees just as the Dockers' Union seeks to keep up wages, has been seriously discussed by some of our contemporaries, from whom, says the *Saturday Review*, better things might be expected. How do doctors imagine that they are going to constitute an organisation which shall prevent their patient-less brother from underselling them when he has the chance? They can hardly hope to induce, say, Dr. Robson Roose or Dr. Hughlings Jackson to go out on picket duty. The argument that certain unprofessional brethren are reducing doctoring to a mere trade is the merest pretence. What could more tend to reduce doctoring to a mere trade than a refusal to attend a patient for less than a certain fee, to be determined by a Doctors' Union? Doctors find competition severe no doubt, as do members of other professions; but doctors will be on the down grade indeed when they consent to emulate the tactics of malcontent dockers.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury's sudden death, when on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, recalls (says the *St. James's Gazette*) that of Sir John Thompson, the Prime Minister of Canada, who went to Windsor to be sworn of the Privy Council and died from syncope while at luncheon after leaving the Council Room. Then there was the first Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stofford Northcote), who died sudden ly in 1887, when paying a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury in Downing-street. Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, lived a few days after he was stricken, but he was seized with illness when visiting Mr. Justice Wright at Headley Park, Lipnook, in 1893, and died there a few days later from failure of the heart's action.

THE ex-Premier's resignation of the leadership of his party does not necessarily preclude his takin office in the future. The *Daily News* has pointed out that Parliamentary history affords several instances of leaders who, having resigned the Premiership, subsequently served in other exacting capacities. For instance, Mr. Liddington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth, was Prime Minister, and afterwards became President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, and Home Secretary. The first Earl of Ripon, when Viscount Goderich, was Premier in 1827, and subsequently Colonial Secretary of State and Lord Privy Seal. The Duke of Wellington, too, occupied other offices besides that of Prime Minister, which he held in 1828, and in 1834 he was Foreign Secretary. From 1846 till 1852 Lord John Russell was Premier, and seven years later became Foreign Secretary, which position he held until 1865, when he again took office as Prime Minister. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone retired from the Liberal Leadership in 1874, and resumed office in 1880, 1889, and, lastly, in 1892.

ON the very eve of the commencement of the term Cambridge University loses one of its most brilliant sons by the death of Sir George Murray Humphry, which has just occurred at his residence in Cambridge. The deceased professor, who har attained the ripe age of 76 years, had spent over half a century in the University town. The Professorship of Surgery was founded in 1883, and Sid George was the first to occupy the chair, which he held at the time of his death. He has filled several high positions with distinction, chief among them being a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as Professional Fellow of King's College and Honorary Fellow of Downing College. He received his Knighthood in 1891. It is almost unnecessary to say he took the greatest interest in all matters connected with Addenbrooke's Hospital.

MOOR PARK (formerly Compton Hall), on the Wey, near Farnham, so closeley associated with Swift's early career, is offered for sale. Sir William Temple, author of the Triple Alliance and promoter of the marriage of William and Mary, built the house in 1686-7, and thither he finally retreated from the Priory at West Sheen, taking his sister, Lady Giffard, and Swift with him. At Moor Park he lost (1694) his wife, the endearing, albeit learned, Dorothy Osborne, whom he survived four years, having devoted his declining years to literature and his gardens, now altered from their Dutch style, wherein, by the way, William III. showed Swift how to cut asparagus in the Dutch way. Sir Temple's wife was in some way a relative of Swift's widowed mother; he willingly found a humble place in his household for his kinsman. But Swift's own "saeva indignatio" broke out, as we may readily believe, now and again; he left Moor Park in 1699 for a while, was ordained in October of that year, obtained the prebend of Kilroot, near Belfast, and returned to Temple only on the latter's earnest solicitation. He lived at Moor Park until his patron's death, writing in the interval, as is supposed, his "Tale of a Tub," and "Battle of the Books." There he met and instructed Esther Johnson, as a young girl, to whom he afterwads wrote, speaking of that time: "I have plucked up my spirits since then; faith, he spoiled a find gentleman." She and her sister were the daughters of a Mrs. Johnson; some say their father had been Temples's steward, who was a protege of Lady Giffard. "Stella's cottage" has been built on the site of the Johnsons' home. A part of the canal yet remains in the gardens the meadows and plantations cover more than four hundred acres, in the immediate neighbourhood are some delightful beathlad commons of Surrey, stretching to Hindhead, and the ridges of Aldershot and Chobham. Opposite the north door of St. Andrew's Church lies Cobbett, who was born at the Jolly Farmer Tavern, Farnham, on March 9, 1762.

THE *Daily News'* New York correspondent says that Senator Quay, who is regarded as one of the shrewdest political managers in the country, regards as certain that M'Kinley will receive at least 270 votes, or forty-six in excess of the number needed to elect him President.

MR. M'KINLEY, for the first time during the Presidential campaign, on Oct. 14, predicted his own election, saying that the way to restore confidence was to notify to the world that they were a nation of seventy millions who proposed to pay their way. "We will do this three weeks from to-day," he added.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has written declining an invitation to address a meeting of the American Sound Money League on the ground that he could hardly deem it consistent with strict propriety to mingle actively in the impending campaign, and this attitude is generally applauded.

DR. G. FISH CLARK, an American physician, announced the other day that he had discovered the germs of death in human blood, and was engaged in devising means to destroy it. He was asked to hurry up; and he should do so now in his own interest, for a rival is in the field. An Omaha physician has discovered that an old man can be made young again by grafting his body on to a youth; and he suggests that Mr. Gladstone's wrist should be grafted to that of "some lusty football player." The Omaha doctor evidently thinks (says the *Globe*), that the Liberal party not only badly requires a new leader, but also one to whom the tactics of the football "scrummage" would come naturally.

As far as French vessels are concerned, it is the Franco-Algerian service which occupies the foremost rank, then the services between France and England, Spain, the United States, and Italy. The following are the chief ports in order of importance: Marscilles, Le Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux, Rouen, Boulogne. Marseilles, with a movement of shipping rather over six millions of tons, entries and clearances included, is the only port where vessels of the French flag outnumber the foreign, but even this port has undoubtedly seen better days. The above figures show that French shipping remains almost stationary, and this stagnation, compared with the progress that shipping has made in other countries is really a sort of decline For a long time France held second place in steam tonnage statistics, but she has now lost it for some years, in spite of solicitude of the Government for the mercantile marine. The laws of 1879 and 1891, which grant construction and navigation bounties, have not produced the effect intended by their promoters. The Journal goes on to say:—"To what cause may this prejudicial state of affairs be attributed? To the timidity of capitalists and to the dislike they have of maritime undertakings? And yet at a time like the present shipping enterprises are unquestionably remunerative; a proof of this may be found in the fact that owing to bounties granted to the mercantile marine, certain shipping firms enjoy a prosperity which is the envy of many other industries."

DR. KAYSER, German Colonial Minister, has resigned.

LI HUNG CHANG has just sent his photograph to President Faure, M. Meline, and M. Hanotaux.

LORD DUFFERIN, on October 13, presented to President Faure his letters of recall from the post of British Ambassador in Paris.

A FAMINE is threatened in the Amur Province of Siberia owing to the great damage done to the crops by the overflowing of several rivers.

THE opinion is now held in Rome (says a *Times'* telegram), that the Tunis Treaty with France was only accepted by Italy under pressure, and that it will increase the hostility between the peoples of the two countries. The possibility is, however, discussed of Italy joining France in an attempt to drive England out of Egypt.

DURING the summer of 1894 the Empress of Russia, as Princess Alix, spent a month at Harrogate, lodging with Mrs. Allen, of Cathcart House. Soon after her arrival Mrs. Allen presented her husband with twins, to whom the Princess good-naturedly became godmother. Ever since she has taken a great interest in the children, and has occasionally sent them presents. The other day Mr. Allen received a letter from Her Imperial Majesty's lady-in-waiting, stating that the Empress had desired her to send Her Majesty's

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE salute of 101 guns with which Admiral de Premesnil received the Imperial guests has attracted a good deal of attention, and has been described as marking a new departure and setting a fresh precedent. In certain senses this is so, but the salute of 101 guns is by no means new. It was an Imperial salute and was often heard in the days of the Empire, but with the establishment of the Republic a different order was introduced. Apparently the Imperial salute was discarded and expunged from the ceremonial regulations. At any rate Articles 796 and 797 of the French "Decret sur le Services a Bord," which prescribe the honours to be given to foreign rulers, contain no reference to the salute rendered to the Czar. It is worth while to give the regulation in full :—"Foreign sovereigns and chiefs of states, whether they arrive in a harbour or are met at sea, are saluted with twenty-one guns, and receive in addition the following honours : A part of the company manning the yards salutes with seven shouts of 'Hourra' at the moment when the sovereign approaches the vessel. The guard presents arms, and the drummers and buglers sound the 'Aux Champs.' If the sovereign comes on board the vessel, her commander awaits him at the foot of the ladder and accompanies him until the moment of his departure. The other officers remain near the ladder and are uncovered. The men of the ship's company who are not sent to man the yards are drawn up on deck, and at attention. When the sovereign comes on board his flag is hoisted at the main. He is saluted by the men on the yards with seven shouts of 'Hourra.' When the sovereign leaves the ship the same honours are rendered. The commander accompanies him to the foot of the ladder, and the ship salutes with twenty-one guns at the moment of his departure. When a sovereign enters a harbour he is received with a salute of twenty-one guns." Evidently the French regulations of the Republic never contemplated such a function as the reception of the Czar, and the revival of the old Imperial salute may be taken as marking the rise of a new feeling, and as setting a new precedent for the guidance of officers of the Republic. The salute was decided upon after mature deliberation, and was announced in the programme prepared for the reception.

The *Morning Post* has recently taken upon itself the office of Admiralty critic and, insomuch as this circumstance has tended to open its columns to the discussion of naval matters, with obvious public advantage. But it has allowed its zeal to outrun its discretion, and has advanced editorial statements, which are, to say the least, very misleading. The shape these statements have taken has covered, apparently, an indirect attack upon the Controller's Department. First we were told that the *Majestic* was disabled and that if the Channel Squadron was needed for action the Commander-in-Chief would have to shift his flag to some other vessel. The actual fact is otherwise, and this incorrect story is seemingly founded on rumour connected with a defect in the bosses of her propellers, new bosses having been supplied within the last few days. How far from being disabled she really is needs no better illustration than was afforded by the "splendid display" in the Channel. The other day the following paragraph appeared :—"The Minerva has been a failure. It is of no use wrapping the fact up in pretty words. It was intended to bring her forward for commission, but after her trials a number of defects were discovered in her boilers." Our contemporary has again been deceived, for this vessel, instead of being a failure, has made the most conspicuously successful trials of any modern cruiser; she has developed no defects at all in the boilers, and the work now being done to her in the dockyard is only such as every ship receives when preparing for commission. There is much for a critic of naval administration to do—much that should have a useful effect—but to accept every galley yarn that comes along is hardly the way to do it.

A hitherto unknown account of Napoleon's voyage to St. Helena in the *Northumberland* appears in *Blackwood's Magazine*. This is drawn from the letters and papers of the late Major-General Sir George Bingham, who, as colonel in command of the 53rd, accompanied the Emperor on his last voyage. The account differs in no material respects from that given by Admiral Ussher and John R. Glover. When Napoleon came on board, "his person corpulent, his neck short, and his tout ensemble not at all giving an idea that he had been so great or was so extraordinary a man," he complaisantly took the honours to Lord Keith as intended for himself. We are familiar with the great man's varying humour during the passage, his unpleasant manners at table, his playing of *vingt-et-un*, and his pinching the ears of those who pleased him. All this appears in Sir George Bingham's letters. He reports Napoleon's vexation at Villeneuve's departure for Cadiz after his action with Calder. "He might as well have gone back to the West Indies," said Napoleon. It was upon Napoleon's birthday that this conversation occurred, and the ex-Emperor fully explained his project of invading England and of how he hoped Villeneuve's departure for the West Indies would have deluded us. Villeneuve was to return hastily, pick up the Brest fleet, and cover the passage of 200,000 men, including 9,000 cavalry, from Boulogne. "I put all to the hazard, I entered into no calculation as to the manner in which I was to return. I trusted all to the impression the occupation of the capital would have occasioned. Conceive then my disappointment. I made one further attempt to get my fleet into the Channel. Nelson destroyed it at the battle of Trafalgar, and I then, as you know, fell with my whole force on Austria, who was unprepared for this sudden attack, and you remember how well I succeeded." Throughout, Sir George Bingham's picture of this last voyage is full of interest.

Considerable changes are being made in the superior commands of the Italian Army. Lieut.-General Gerbaix de Sonnaz, lately commanding the 4th Corps (Piacenza), is to be removed to the Auxiliary service, and will be replaced by General Leon Pelloux brother of the Minister of War, from the 4th Corps (Palermo). The officer last named is succeeded in his command by General Abate, who is removed from the 7th Corps (Ancona), in command of which he is followed by General Baldissera, who, however, retains provisionally his command in Erytrea. General Tournon is appointed to the 5th Corps (Verona,) and is succeededin command of the 11th Corps (Bari) by General Rugiu from the Naples Division. General Salsetta becomes Chief of the Staff of the Army, and General Pedotti takes his place as second on the staff. The officer last named is succeeded in command of the School of War by General Gazzurelli, promoted as a lieutenant general, who lately commanded a brigade at Massowah. These changes date from October 15. The *Bollettino* also publishes the names of forty-three general officers and a large number of others who have reached the limit of age.

The *Progres Mititaire*, which has throughou taken an unfavourable view of the French manceuvres and of the dispositions of General Cailliot, comes now to adverse conclusions. The general we are told, was in fault in prescribing to his troops the execution of movements contrary to regulations, and in introducing harmful innovations. The ruling idea of his tactics, it seems, was to avoid the difficulty of deploying his columns on reaching the scene of action by marching them to it in a deployed formation, or one approaching it. Hence came the plan of marching across the fields in short parallel columns, the infantry eight abreast. The idea is excellent upon paper, says our contemporary, but it is not new, and is now far less practicable than it was in the days of Louis XIV. or Henri IV., when such formations were used. Although many have described the movements as admirably executed, the *Progres* avers that the fundamental instructions of the director had to be abandoned at the outset. The movement, it tells us, far from being flexible and easy, was cumbrous and slow. In short, General Calliot imagined it was possible to march as rapidly through fields as along roads. This at least, is the interpretation set upon his orders by our contemporary.

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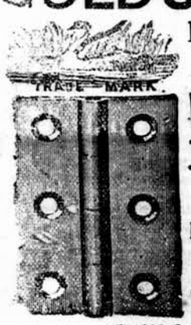

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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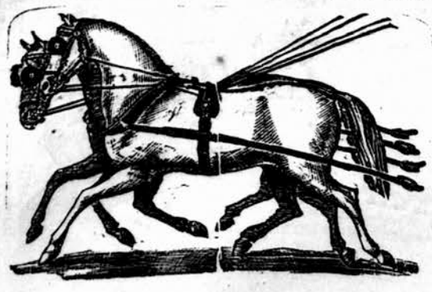

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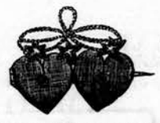

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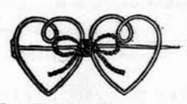

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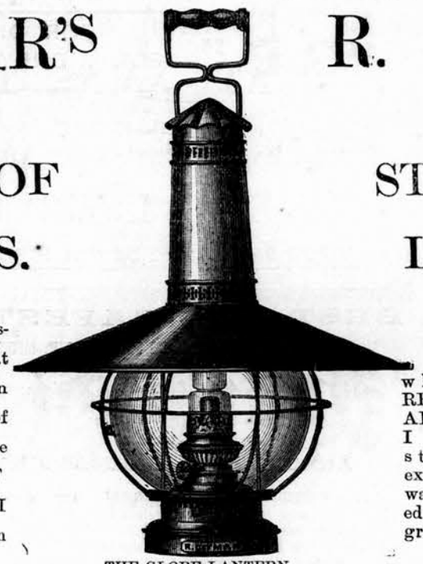

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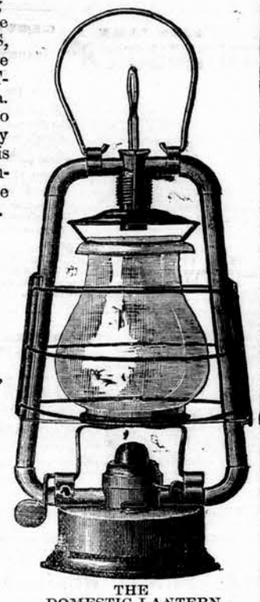

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